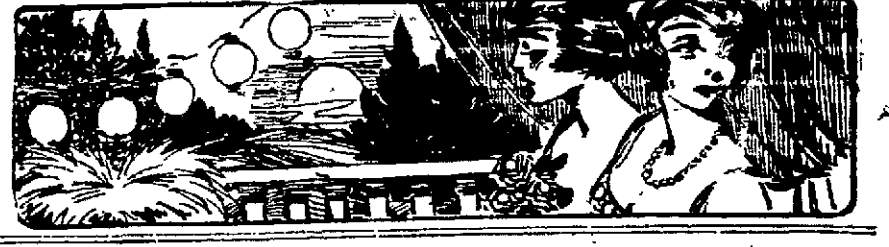




# Society



**A** beneficent by-product of war, the revival of the useful use of the hands among leisure women—abroad and at home—is the outstanding fact of the tumultuous times.

Knitting—a noble virtue when kept in the bag at proper times, as at theaters, concerts and lectures, where concentration is part of the game—nursing, dietetics, first-aid, typing and office work, social aid, and a hundred other activities where hand and brain work together, these are the tasks that girls and matrons of the hitherto leisure class are making their own. And in the taking over of real tasks, they are relating themselves to their progenitors—the mothers of the early republic, who were manufacturers, food preservers, and economic factors of the nation. They operated candle molds and soap kettles, looms and spinning wheels, salting tubs and smokehouses, and were producers for the nation.

No parasites then.

But with these activities taken out of women's hands and put into factories by the organizing genius of men, accompanied by the growing wealth of the country, the idle woman grew.

And there were thousands of her all over the land—all over the world—the parasite of our revered friend, H. G. Wells.

But what has become of the eleven-o'clock rising woman now, with nothing on her mind but her personal pleasure, her clothes, her amusements?

The war has done what no other social agency has been able to do. Truths have been borne in on the girls and women of the smart world everywhere, and the desire for service is national.

So though the war has torn the world asunder, there is a by-product of war that lights up the gloom of the world—the re-establishment of the usefulness of women.

They have re-discovered their hands. And incidentally their souls.

## A "KIT SHOWER."

We have long had showers for brides—kitchen showers, linen showers, and miscellaneous showers. They have long been the joy of brides, and the impoverishment of their friends, because everybody everywhere has a lot of girl friends who are always planning weddings for themselves or somebody.

And so the thing goes right on like an endless chain.

But now comes the "kit shower."

And it's for the fellow who is getting ready to march away.

Naturally, the recipient of said shower is socially timid. He doesn't want the other fellows in camp to know about it.

But bunnies are canny creatures. And when a fellow returns to camp with a wrist-watch with a phosphorescent face, that can be of service in the dark; with a lot of knitted things, and a "kit" for the million little needs he is going to have when he is ready to go over the top, suspicions are at once aroused. And he is a lucky rookie who retains all his new treasures.

Quite the most envied possession of the almsman is that phosphorescent-faced watch. It's one of the new art products of war, and carries with it a grim usefulness.

When will the shyness wear off the U. S. T. C., the Grizzlies, and the individual Toms and Jacks in the cantonments hereabouts and own up to their "kit showers?"

Speaking of kits—that is just the plain, garden variety of kit—a novel idea has been evolved in the East, to which eleven governors or as many states have subscribed. It is the Army and Navy Field Comfort Box—a carefully thought-out kit that will be invaluable to cheer the soldier in the trenches or the sailor afloat.

The kit costs one dollar.

The donor's name and address are typed on a post card, on which said soldier or sailor is expected to write a word of greeting.

Another mode of extending one's correspondence. One shivers at the growing responsibilities of the P. O. people.

**MRS. MILTON JOHNSON** and her small son of Berkeley. Mrs. Johnson is chairman of the Cherry Blossom branch of the Baby Hospital Association, which met this week at the home of the hostess in Hawthorne Terrace. This is one of the newest branches and will be in the East Indian section at annual fete October 4, 5 and 6 at the Oakland Municipal Auditorium, which is to be the most picturesque and largest charity event of the season. Several hundred east-bay society matrons are to preside at the numerous concessions.



## AT DEL MONTE

A group of Oakland folk spent the week-end at Del Monte, among them Miss Allene Edoff, Mrs. George Porter Baldwin, Frank Edoff and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watson Cushing.

At the same time, Prince Paul Troubetsky was a guest at the hotel, and very much of a lion, of course. An immensely modest fellow, he infinitely prefers a nice cozy chat with friends than being fussed over.

The Oakland people who were there had met the Prince at Mrs. Frank C. Havens' home, and some very congenial hours were the result. The artist-nobleman has the Russian's madness for the out-of-doors, and is extravagant in his praises of California climate, scenery and women. The latter he considers superb in mental power as well as pulchritude.

While about the bay he painted a sketch of Mrs. Harold Havens, offering her her choice of clay or paint. She chose the latter.

Mrs. George Porter Baldwin left on Friday for her Eastern home after a two-months visit with her brother and sister—Frank and Miss Allene Edoff—at their Piedmont home, during which time many social courtesies were shown the visiting Californian.

## BRIDGE

Putting aside their knitting for a bit of bridge, with the accompanying pleasure of a knittingless chat—a one-to-one affair that has almost become obsolete—Mrs. Franklin Noah Dewey was hostess on Monday to a group of friends who compose one of the smaller clubs of Alameda.

Luncheon was followed by a session with cards. The guests were: Mrs. Joseph F. Carlston, Mrs. W. S. Rhett, Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mrs. Roscoe Westover, Mrs. Joseph R. Snow, Mrs. Luther D. Dimm, Mrs. James Atwell.

## THE GAIETY CLUB

Will the Gaiety Club survive this winter, with its dearth of debutantes and the absence of the younger dancing men at Camp Lewis and Fort Sill,

Greenville, South Carolina and other martial spots in America?

Last year this only really exclusive club—exclusive because of the limitation of membership to twenty-five, with vacancies occurring only by marriage—took in but seven of the debutantes, there having been, as you see, but seven marriages that year in the club.

With Miss Elena Eyre, the president, the seven debs chosen were Miss Miriam Beaver, now the fiancée of Horace Van Stoklen, and the Misses Maria Rossi, Jean Boyd, Cornelia Clappett, Marie Louise Baldwin, Ethel Lilley and Margaret Scheid. However, at the one dance given by the club, at which Miss Mary Donohue was hostess at her home on Pacific avenue, the whole bouquet of debutantes were guests.

But what of this year? Already the list of looked-for coming-out affairs has shrunk to nothingness.

So, too, in the East. "Why," ask the fair young maids, "should we come out, without men to dance with? We prefer to stay in school another year. Perhaps then the horrid old war will be over, and we can have the men back."

And what then will be the fate of the snug little club whose exclusiveness has given it distinction even away from the provinces?

## FOR BRIDE-ELECT

With Miss Helen Funke the honoree, Miss Alice Rowell was hostess on Thursday afternoon at a bridge-tee at her Berkeley home.

The guest of honor accompanied by her mother, Mrs. E. H. Funke, and Mrs. Elizabeth Witter, will leave October 9 for Tacoma, where the wedding of Miss Funke and Lieutenant Guy Witter, U. S. R., will take place. It will be a simple ceremony at the home of Mrs. Burton Schwartz, wife of Lieutenant Schwartz (Jeannette Miller), with a few very close friends as guests—after the manner of war weddings, near and far.

## ROBINSON-FULLER

A wedding of abiding interest last week was the Robinson-Fuller affair

—Miss Leota Fuller of Piedmont becoming the bride of Porter Robinson at a very quiet service at Grace church over the bay.

The bride was wedded in a blue tulle frock, after the mode of the hour, the Reverend David Crabtree—one of the enrolled sons of Mars at the U. S. T. C.—reading the service.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard E. Weed of Piedmont, with quite as many friends over the bay as on this side, having lived both in Piedmont and in San Francisco.

Mr. Robinson is the son of Mrs. James Robinson of Redwood, and brother of Mrs. James Goodwin of Menlo Park—a family that includes branches of old California families, nearly all of whom, except Mrs. J. H. Schroeder, live down the peninsula.

During the summer, Mrs. Robinson was a resident of Santa Barbara, but came up, quite naturally, to attend the wedding of her son.

As no engagement was announced, the marriage made something of a ripple.

## NUPTIAL PLANS

Miss Eunim McNear has practically completed arrangements for her wedding to E. Swift Train, to take place on October 6. Miss McNear plans to have only one attendant, Miss Marian Baker, maid of honor. The marriage will take place at the church of St. Mary the Virgin. Later there will be a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. McNear on Jackson street, where a few very close friends will join the relatives, who are themselves a host.

The new home will be established on Vallejo street, over the bay, to be occupied when the young people return from their post-nuptial trip.

## OPEN HOUSE

It is all fixed—the time, the place, and the hostess. The first group of embryo officers were not equipped thus early with the cheering foretaste of carpet-knighting.

The hostess and the date were posted on the official bulletin a few days ahead, and that was all there was of anticipation.

The whole scheme is laid out now, like a little formal garden, with all

sorts of beautiful flowers nodding their heads in greeting to the gallant fellows in khaki.

Saturdays will be dancing days. There is little question as to the popularity of Saturdays, as dancing is so much easier than talking to—shall I say so inhospitable a thing?—strangers? But they won't be strangers long, as was demonstrated by the first camp, where Cupid simply took Mars by the hand and led him up the church steps, when there was no infraction of the law.

The first dance was held last night at the very interesting home of Mrs. Leon Roos, where an amplitude of space and charm of interior made a happy setting. Incidentally, Mrs. Roos' guests were much interested in the beautiful red front door of her home, a suggestion received from a fine old English home when abroad on her wedding trip.

The other dancing hostesses are Mrs. Edward C. Burr, September 29; Mrs. Randolph Whiting and Mrs. Louis Mullgardt, October 6; Mrs. Weil, the California Club, on October 20; Miss Mary Phelan, October 27; Mrs. J. J. Baumgartner, November 3 and the studio building committee, which comprises Miss Louise Maloney, Miss Anne Bremer, Mrs. Leo Lentini, A. M. Bender and George Hyde, will entertain on November 17. The Fairmont hotel will take November 24.

Of the Sunday afternoons, Mrs. George Crux has chosen September 23, The Misses Beaver have September 30, Mrs. Fred Kelham has October 7; Mrs. Louis F. Montague, October 14; Mrs. George Bucknall, October 21; Mrs. Charles Stetson Wheeler has October 28; Mrs. Henry J. Crocker, November 4, and Mrs. Edward J. McCutchen, November 25.

The Sunday evenings will be from 7 to 9, with Mrs. James Maloney Curtis taking the first on September 23; Mrs. Frank Turner, September 30; Mrs. Alfred Suro, October 28; Mrs. William T. Sennon, November 4; Mrs. C. C. Mohun, November 11, and the Misses Eloise and Monica Martin, November 18.

Thus only nine dates are now unfilled. The Sunday evening affairs are arranged with a bit more consideration for the fitting in of time than was

done with the first camp. All the chateaux who are receiving on Sunday have their homes about the hills that slope into the Presidio.

This enables the conscientious candidates to stay close to the limit, and yet be under the covers by "taps." Incidental to "taps," every household around for a mile is regulated now by bugle calls. The residents are never free for an hour of the consciousness of war.

But "taps," under the still starlight has its charms, a bit more potent perhaps to the free-moving residents than to the men in the cantonment.

But it is pleasing to hear one bugler after another take up the call.

## OFF TO SCHOOL

Miss Vere de Vere Adams, debutante daughter of Mrs. John Charles Adams, is returning to Miss Spence's school in New York on Wednesday, her mother, looking more like a handsome elder sister, accompanying her. It is Mrs. Adams' custom to spend a month in Gotham, where she has hosts of friends, when she goes on with her daughter.

Tuesday Miss Vere de Vere Adams attained the dignity of a birthday entitling her to the emoluments and responsibilities of citizenship.

It was duly celebrated by a gay birthday party, taking the form of a dinner-dance.

Miss Ernestine Adams, who with her sister Schatz, attended Miss Hamlin's school last year, will this year be enrolled in a Berkeley school, while Miss Schatz will continue at Miss Hamlin's.

Miss Lorna Williamson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard F. Williamson, leaves on Tuesday for Bryn Mawr, her mother accompanying her to New York.

Miss Williamson is making her personality felt in the big woman's college, even as she did while a student in Miss Ransome's.

## BETROTHAL

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Genevieve Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Townsend of Northbrae, and Benjamin E. Kellogg Jr., of San Francisco.

Both are college graduates, the former of the University of California with the class of 1916, and the latter of Stanford, where he was a Kappa Alpha man. Mr. Kellogg is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Kellogg of San Francisco, now in training with the "Grizzlies" at Tanforan. No date is named for the marriage.

## WEST OAKLAND HOME

To rally the necessary funds to conduct their work, the clever women who direct the West Oakland Home, are up and doing.

This week a dance was given at the home of Mrs. Victor A. Boell. A bridge party is planned for September 28; at the Raymond, by Mrs. F. W. Ely, where forty tables are being arranged. And on October 18 Mrs. H. E. Mehrmann, assisted by her attractive daughter, Miss Helen Mehrmann, will open their home for the gathering in of shekels. Their affair will take the form of a card party.

## IN WASHINGTON

Rather interesting to the California friends of the Franklin K. Lanes is the following summing-up of the family in the capital, from an eastern social page:

Young Franklin Lane has been detailed to duty in Washington, much to the chagrin of certain other cabinet families, whose sons are not so fortunate. Young Humphrey Redfield is in the South, and the three sons of Mr. Daniels are at remote posts in the Navy and Marine corps. But the Lanes are in reality the most powerful people in Washington after the Wilsons. Nancy Lane is a pretty girl, but she will not make her debut this winter, as has been announced. She prefers to postpone that important occasion until more favorable times. Nancy, like her mother, is a musician, and, unlike her mother, is proficient in athletics. She is rather aloof with her natural associates, the daughters of the other cabinet families, and shows the distinct strain of independence which marks her father. Mrs. Lane has recovered from the illness caused by anxiety over her son, and will be the same dominant personage next winter as last, and, as usual, the confidante and chief aid of Mrs. Lanes.

## GARDEN FETE

The country lying on the east side of the blue bay is spreading its fame abroad for its gardens—its sumptuous hill gardens where fetes have their settings, in the fashion of the French of the old regimes.

The newest hill garden to lure society is the Claremont home of Mrs. Duncan McDuffie, where the easy charm of old Italy is set down in some half-dozen acres.

The party is to be given next Saturday for the benefit of the Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda branches of

the California Committee for the Belgian Relief, of which Mrs. Frank Stringham is chairman for Berkeley and Miss Marion Ransome for Oakland, Alameda and Piedmont.

Mrs. Jessica Davis Nahl will present a children's play, to be followed by the production of a drama by graduates from Miss Ransome's school. Musicians from Berkeley in the guise of Troubadours will contribute to the pleasure—among those offering their services being Signor Antonio de Grassi, Miss Amy Holman, Mrs. T. Arthur Rickard and Lawrence Strauss.

A nickel dance in the garage, tea and refreshments under the trees and other attractions are being provided.

Mrs. Stringham is being assisted in her plans by Mrs. McDuffie, Mrs. Walter Morris Hart, Mrs. Frank Glass, Mrs. T. Arthur Rickard, Miss Mary Gayley and others.

## BELGIAN CHILDREN

It takes five dollars to send a Belgian child over into Holland, where it can be fed and nurtured and started out right on its hard road—this was the gist of the talk given by Mrs. Vernon Kellogg on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Walter Starr.

How many children, victims of the ruthless Hun, will be given the brief respite from want and turgidity will depend largely upon how many hear the straight-away, convincing story of Mrs. Kellogg, and how many other appealing tales flock with it.

That is the tragedy of the thing—there is such a multiplicity of appeals, both for the needs abroad and the ocular needs at home.

But from the obvious interest manifested in Tuesday's talk, many little war sufferers, weak in body and in spirit—having forgotten how to laugh—may have that wonderful month in thrifty Holland.

Among the guests, most of whom remained for tea, were Miss Ethel Moore, sister of the hostess and the Mesdames A. A. Moore, Willard Williamson, Lucius Norris, James Tyson, Granville Abbott, Wigginton Creed, Charles Bliss, Fred Cutting, Sam Bell Wakefield, Smith Crowder, Robert Newell.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watson Cushing left on Tuesday for Tacoma, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. George W. Baker Jr. (Carmen Ghirardelli).

## PASSED OVER

With the passing last week of Mrs. Dwight Day Chase, hundreds of friends—made in the brief year and a half since she came a bride to Oakland—were inexpressibly shocked.

So radiant with health and spirits, so full of interest in life, so full of love for her art, her passing has left a vacancy that only time can heal.

Coming from New York where she had established herself firmly as a composer and singer—who that knew her can forget her singing of her own adorable "In My Kitchen Garden"—she soon found herself surrounded by fellow artists, some visiting, some resident. To them she was still the charming Laura Zerbe who had done such interesting things in the studios of New York and at the University of Columbia.

As sadly her friends recall her plans to give a concert in November, under the patronage of Princess Elizabeth of Rumania, for the help of the simple people of that saddened country. That would have been a great joy to her.

But now that she is gone, there is remaining a memory of a sweet soul, and a dear companion. None who knew her, either as artist or a woman—and she was both—but was the richer for the association.

## MEN IN KHAKI

An embarrassment of riches! Two clubrooms were open this week over the bay by groups of good women for the men in khaki—one in the Palace Hotel, sponsored by Miss Laura McKinstry, that opened Monday, and the other "the men's own clubroom," under the Monadnock building that threw its doors open on Friday with a fine show of enthusiasm.

Of the Palace Hotel rooms there is much to be said in the way of elegance of environment and comfort, with such women at the helm as Mrs. Gaillard Stoney, secretary; Mrs.

**KI-KO** positively removes Superfluous Hair PERMANENTLY AND PAINLESSLY

Owing to our rapidly growing patronage, which demands larger offices, we are now located in the

**THAYER BUILDING**  
Suites 414-415.  
577 Fourteenth Street  
**KI-KO HAIR REMOVER PARLORS**  
Oakland, California

**Real Wonder-Worker**  
For Wrinkled Faces

Those who have tried all sorts of so-called "wrinkle-removers" in a vain effort to lose those unwelcome traces of age, illness or worry, can scarcely find words to express their delight with the wonderful axolite formula—they have given it a trial. The success of this method is due not alone to its marvelous effectiveness upon the deepest lines and crows-feet, as well as upon the very fine ones—but also to its surprising quick action and its entire harmlessness. Its simplicity and inexpensiveness are other commendable features, for one need only dissolve an ounce of powdered axolite in a half pint of water, and bathe the face in this solution. At once a remarkable transformation is beheld. It is not only the effect on wrinkles and crows-feet that is so noticeable, but facial contour is remarkably improved and the face looks much younger. One should be sure to ask the druggist for the powdered axolite. The lotion, acting so refreshing, is particularly grateful to tired faces. Advertisement.



# POOITY



Edwin R. Dimond, treasurer; Mrs. Charles W. Slack, chairman of the social committee; Mrs. Max C. ... chairman of the library committee and entertainment; Mrs. P. C. ... chairman of the publicity and refreshments; Mesdames Max C. Sloss ... J. J. Gottlob of the theater committee, and Mrs. R. M. Looser of the finishing committee.

Now, a half block up street, where the Cafe formerly held forth, the ... under the direction of the California Woman's Committee, National League for Woman's Service—Duncan McDuffie, chairman—came available last night.

Miss Marion Leale, executive secretary, will supervise the work generally, with Mrs. George Sperry, the ... of a large committee, to look after the comfort of the men.

The club has been called the "National Defenders' Club," of course without dues to the men in khaki—plan much the same as the club at Newport for the Naval Reserves.

Young girls in uniforms of different colors with caps to match, will be in attendance at the club rooms, which will be open every day from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m., including Sunday.

The government is defraying the expenses for rent and the lighting of the clubrooms. But the projectors of the club are furnishing it, and any interesting contribution would be welcomed.

Among those who are helping in "the men's own club," where games, writing materials, etc., are to be provided, as well as entertainment—yes, and a soft-drink canteen—are Mesdames William B. Hamilton, Mark Geratle, Marcus Kishland, George Garritt, William Breeze, Eugene Breeze, Misses Fannie and May Friedlander, Edith and Marion Leale and Alice Hanks.

Ten or a dozen matrons will serve given hours of "watch," and the whole thing is starting off with a fine spirit.

Surely with two down-town rendezvous for them, where the first women in the bay region stand ready to serve them, the men who in a few months "go over the top" will carry away with them many pleasant memories.

Honoring Miss Mary Beebe, whose engagement to Edwin J. Jolly was a recent announcement, Miss Gladys ... was ... at a ... day afternoon, drawing her guests from the younger set to which Miss Beebe belongs.

## WAR GIFT

To California friends of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, it is interesting to know that young Herman has received the commission of lieutenant in the navy.

## BUSINESS NOTICE

For thirty-eight years Prof. Austin, bacteriologist, hair and scalp specialist in Chicago, who is now at Kahn Bros., has been experimenting and searching the depths of science for a preparation that would restore the natural color of the hair. At last he has succeeded in compounding a perfect hair color restorer, which he has named—

## Co-Lo Hair Restorer

—It is a scientific achievement. In this remedy Prof. Austin has discovered a process for developing the natural color of the hair in a similar manner to that of developing the photographic negative. It is positively the only satisfactory and lasting treatment for restoring color to the hair in a mild, beautiful manner.

—Co-Lo Hair Restorer is absolutely harmless and will not injure either the hair or scalp; contains no lead or sulphur; has no sediment; and is as clear as water—A pleasing and simple remedy to apply.

—You yourself may tell which shade you need—it has been proven that when judging the color of hair every man or woman is his or her own best judge. Co-Lo Hair Restorer comes in—

—A—for Black and all Dark Shades of Brown.

—A—for all Medium Brown Shades.

following close upon the heels of his gift to the government of a snappy little submarine chaser.

Thus it is that some of the millions come out of the West are serving the nation in its time of stress.

One wonders who the next young American will be who will make a votive offering to his country?

## AT CAMP LEWIS

Another bride was added this week to the nuptial colony at Camp Lewis—Miss Ruth Thornburg of Santa Barbara, a graduate of the University of California, and a Delta Gamma.

The service that made the young college girl the bride of H. M. Hetzler of the finance department of the quartermaster's corps, was celebrated soon after the arrival of Miss Thornburg and her uncle and aunt who had accompanied her from Santa Barbara—Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Burns.

Mr. Hetzler—Private Hetzler in the service—is cashier of a bank in Santa Barbara.

The bride will return to the Mission town when her soldier-husband is ordered off to France.

Thus are college girls—U. C. girls particularly—maintaining a matrimonial record that makes, if it doesn't play, the oft-repeated tale that college girls prefer non-domestic careers to marriage. It is only true that they are, perhaps more selective than their less trained sisters.

## SEQUOYAH CLUB

The tennis courts are nearing that ecstatic point where the tennis enthusiasts of the club may put on their stunts. The courts are immensely promising.

Plans are already on foot for the luncheon on the first Friday in October—the big day when the club offers amazing prizes for the ladies' putting contests, not to mention the fun the tests of skill engender.

These special "First Friday" affairs—luncheon and contest—have practically wiped out other plans for that day among members.

Knitting and bridge, each with its own mad devotees, of course, have their innings on the veranda before and after luncheon.

## BELLOWS EXHIBITION

Today those of Oakland's populace that know what's going on in the art world, particularly in the art of America, will drive over to the Oakland Art Gallery in the Auditorium to see George Bellows' lithographs and his sixteen paintings—George Bellows, whose work at the Exposition won him a gold medal, and the approbation of thousands from everywhere. Perhaps you were one of them.

With Arthur B. Davies, Robert Henri—to whom young Bellows probably owes his artistic descent—and two or three other path-breakers, George Bellows is one of the most talked of painters in the country. Particularly are his lithographs widely discussed. And while you may not agree with the painter—not even a little bit on first acquaintance—a second or third visit to the pictures usually reveals the artist's meaning.

At any rate, the artist's passion for color is a stimulation, and you will agree that he is a great draughtsman on one hand, and the possessor of a superb imagination on the other.

However, it is distinctly an honor to the Oakland Gallery to have the sole privilege of showing Bellows' paintings, as they will be shipped East at the end of the two weeks, the lithographs, however, going over to the Hill Tolerton Print Rooms.

Today, amusic program will be given at three o'clock, under the direction of Miss Hazel Nichols, pianist. Today a music program will be given at three o'clock, under the direction of Miss Hazel Nichols, pianist.

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MRS. WILLIAM RIDEAN, who, before her marriage earlier in the week was Miss Alice Vanderslice Johnson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Johnson. She is a member of one of the old families of San Francisco and is a niece of Mrs. George B. M. Gray of this city. The wedding took place in Seattle.



Alexander Allen Chittenden, General W. Baker, Sr., Eugene Hewlett, George Porter, Baldwin, Robert Sharon, Walter Starr, Clinton Walker, Cleveland Baker, James K. Moffitt.

The ceremony was celebrated yesterday, the relatives and friends going up during the week by motor, including Mrs. Louis Ghirardelli and her daughters—cousins of the bride—the Misses Elva and Juanita; Mrs. Domingo Ghirardelli and her daughters, the Misses Corona and Esperance Ghirardelli of San Francisco, Miss Alberta Higgins and a few other friends.

The home of the newlyweds will be established in Kearsarge, New Hampshire, where are Mr. Anderson's interests.

Following the marriage, the studio will be given up for a long period of travel, Mr. and Mrs. Jorgensen having made up an interesting itinerary.

But the putting-up of the shutters on the little roadside rendezvous will be a matter of concern to hundreds of lovers of the Valley of Wonders.

## FOR ST. PAUL'S

The indefatigable workers for St. Paul's church, from the hissing babe to her grandsire, made the affair of Friday night an artistic—and what is very much to the point—a financial success. To make a church garden was their worthy motive.

With the aid of Miss Hortense Williams, the tableaux were interesting even to those who were not daddies, uncles, aunts and mothers—to whom, of course, each number wherein Mary or John were featured was a masterpiece. But isn't that the lure and the later happy memory of these wholesome happy church affairs?

Among those who received the guests were Bruce Hayden, chairman, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allard, Mr. and Mrs. Harry East Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Glade, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Valdron, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hillard Collins.

Friday, also, the parliamentary law and the public speaking sections will have interesting sessions, occupying the morning hours. A class in first aid is being organized with Dr. Carra Aldrich as instructor. With twenty-five members the fees will be materially reduced.

Mrs. Myes E. Jaffa will be the speaker on Thursday before the regular meeting of Berkeley Center, California Civic League, presenting the vital subject, "Food Conservation and Health Protection." Mrs. Jaffa is quite unlike most of the lecturers on the food question, and one, moreover, who is very much worth while. She has had practical experience. She understands the science of food and its importance in the world's life. She has a vast knowledge of facts, figures and results. And she speaks crisply. A brief business session will precede the hour's program.

Every loyal Oakland clubwoman will give up Wednesday afternoon to her thimble and workbag. In the first

place, the big thimble bee is going to be heaps of fun. In the second place, it will answer a large need. Even with the 3000 women of the city already devoting themselves to the manufacturing of those comforters which the men in uniform, well or ill, need, the Red Cross Society pleads for more. Every day the demands and requests pile up, silent petitioners for more willing volunteers. And this is why the last Wednesday of each month is being made sacred to the patriotic society by the active club which is eager to do its "bit."

Mrs. A. T. MacDonald is chairman of the day. There will be music and tea and an altogether jolly hour even while the nimble fingers fly.

Do you know how to manage your own home? There are ways to market—good and bad. There are ways in which to divide a regular income—good and bad. There are family budgets which can be made—good and bad. And by good and bad is meant efficiently or inefficiently.

The Young Women's Christian Association has mapped out an interesting course which the woman who prides herself on making ends meet or the woman who finds that the threads are revealed at the end of the month may well profit by. Household management it is called, and it covers a wide range of problems which arise to perplex the woman in the home. It touches on clothing and meal-planning as well as marketing, the budget and dividing the income that the most may be made from it.

But, in addition to this, particular attention is being paid to the domestic science department, which is directed by Miss Jean Christie. However, the five varied courses are being offered primarily to the woman who manages her own household.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Newton A. Koser, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Dredge, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McNamara, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hubbard, Mrs. Isaac Requa, Mrs. Thomas Crellin, Mrs. J. J. Valentine and Mrs. George Percy.

The reports of chairmen of the various committees of the Federation of Mothers' Clubs, which held its meeting Tuesday at the club quarters in the Municipal Auditorium, were read, the president, Mrs. J. G. Short, presiding. One of the most interesting reports was that given by the extension chairman, who reported the founding of five new mothers' clubs in Oakland and several more in the making. The new clubs are the Bonita, Lake, Campbell, Santa Fe and Lazar.

Local clubs are taking a great deal of interest in the Red Cross sections and are making progress to their credit.

## What Women Of Club Life Are Doing

A busy day is promised the Adelphi tomorrow with a basket luncheon summoning the entire family party before the important matters of business are gone into. At half after three the club will honor Dr. Agnes Fay Morgan of the Department of Economics of the University of California, who will address her hostesses on "The Housewives' Problems."

Vacation tales will be told on Tuesday by the members of the tourist section who have undertaken to offer their own program—Miss Gertrude Froll is arranging the musical which the music history section will enjoy on Thursday. "Close-up on the Movies" is the subject which Arthur Agard will present on Friday at the meeting of the current events section.

Longfellow Mothers' Club of Oakland met Wednesday, the speaker on this occasion being Mrs. J. G. Short, president of the Oakland Federation, whose talk was especially directed to chairmen of standing committees and whose duties were outlined.

At this meeting arrangements were made for a Red Cross benefit tea to be held in the school building Wednesday. A large attendance of members and friends is counted upon, as the club hopes to turn over a tidy sum to the Red Cross Society.

Mrs. A. T. Kalas and a large committee are completing arrangements for the big reciprocity luncheon to be held in October, for which the date is not yet set.

The executive board will meet October 2 at the Auditorium.

The nominating committee for the selection of the parliamentarian has been appointed, and includes Mrs. C. E. Noster, Mrs. A. S. Junker and Mrs. F. F. Emery of San Francisco.

Oakland Center, California Civic League, will on Friday name the successor to Mrs. L. G. Leonard, who has resigned as president, and to Mrs. Clarence Quinn, formerly Miss Lorena Macintyre, who has resigned as auditor. The putting aside of the important offices by both women was occasioned by their removal to other cities. Mrs. Leonard will become one of the active workers in the San Jose center. By her marriage, Mrs. Quinn is now residing in Santa Barbara.

The program which will be offered when the important matters of business are finally attended to will present the work of the Council of Defense and the Red Cross, together with an address by Professor C. E. Rugh of the University of California. Miss Helen Kimball will represent the Red Cross Society.

Friday, also, the parliamentary law and the public speaking sections will have interesting sessions, occupying the morning hours. A class in first aid is being organized with Dr. Carra Aldrich as instructor. With twenty-five members the fees will be materially reduced.

Mrs. Myes E. Jaffa will be the speaker on Thursday before the regular meeting of Berkeley Center, California Civic League, presenting the vital subject, "Food Conservation and Health Protection." Mrs. Jaffa is quite unlike most of the lecturers on the food question, and one, moreover, who is very much worth while. She has had practical experience. She understands the science of food and its importance in the world's life. She has a vast knowledge of facts, figures and results. And she speaks crisply. A brief business session will precede the hour's program.

Every loyal Oakland clubwoman will give up Wednesday afternoon to her thimble and workbag. In the first

place, the big thimble bee is going to be heaps of fun. In the second place, it will answer a large need. Even with the 3000 women of the city already devoting themselves to the manufacturing of those comforters which the men in uniform, well or ill, need, the Red Cross Society pleads for more. Every day the demands and requests pile up, silent petitioners for more willing volunteers. And this is why the last Wednesday of each month is being made sacred to the patriotic society by the active club which is eager to do its "bit."

Mrs. A. T. MacDonald is chairman of the day. There will be music and tea and an altogether jolly hour even while the nimble fingers fly.

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The first course deals with various foods and their place in the diet. It includes the making of soups, the preparation of potatoes, soft breads and vegetables, together with preserving, canning and the making of sherberts. The second course includes the cooking of meats, fish, poultry, bread, cakes and desserts. In the third course is taken up the subject of balanced meals. Invalid cookery, with the preparation of invalid foods and meals of liquid and solid food, diet and a study of the diseases subject to dietary treatment offer a vital fourth course with a practical study of different services both for formal and informal occasions completing the year's prospectus.

From the Daughters of the American Revolution in Oakland to the babies of Belgium and France is going a tender interest and a material help which will give several of the forlorn little waifs of the war-torn countries across the sea an added chance. What they would have spent this year for sweetmeats and tea is to go into milk and eggs and sea air for the struggling bits of humanity in the steel ring that is Belgium. The members have pledged themselves to serve no refreshment of any nature so long as war shall last, but will contribute its equivalent in money to the humane

work. During the next month all the pennies which come into the hands of the sixty-five members of the households will be rolled together in adoption of a French orphan.

From those who know comes this statement: The situation inside the steel ring grows more desperate every day. It is so bad that the Germans allow a group of sick children to go out to Holland each month. There they are met by a committee of splendid Belgian women, headed by the Princess Albert de Ligne, who take them to the seashore, feed them milk and eggs and do everything possible to build them up. After one month, these little ones must go back inside the steel ring to continue their fight against disease and all the tragic results of underfeeding. They gain on an average a pound and a half in the month.

Mrs. Brand Whitlock has just sent an urgent appeal to California to help in this most necessary work.

Baron de Cartier, Belgian minister at Washington, urges us to do our utmost.

It costs \$5 a month to take one child out and feed it for one month. Over 6000 had been taken out in May. Sixteen thousand children—starved, consumptive, rickety, broken children—are still waiting to be taken into Holland, where they will be kept for a month, fed, housed, clothed and then returned to Belgium, for funds do not permit more.

The Belgian women in Holland are entirely dependent on the outside world for the continuance of this work. Their own private means have been exhausted.

To hundreds of thousands of little children inside the steel ring the world means only a place of terror and starvation.

Donations can be sent to Mrs. William H. Crocker, State Treasurer of the California Committee for Relief in Belgium and France, at headquarters, 337 Mills building, San Francisco.

In Oakland, send your contribution to Miss Louise de Framery, 77 Parkmont avenue, Oakland, treasurer of the Oakland branch.

Oakland branch of the Belgian Relief has become so interested in this human salvage that it has adopted the entire village of La Bokervilla, where the children are in this small town, where the small sum of \$25 each month can assure their future.

An invitation has been extended to the Fremont Mothers' Club and the faculty of the Fremont High School to the fathers of the students to be guests on Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the assembly rooms of the school. After the program the mothers have arranged for a reception and social hour, when the fathers will have an opportunity to meet the teachers and to be informed of the plans of the school and courses outlined for the semester.

The Alameda County Citizens' Committee of the High Cost of Living will convene tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the Auditorium Theater. This will be a mass meeting to discuss the food problem in general.

## Immediate Results In Hair Growth

"There's a Sure and Easy Way of Having Beautiful Hair," says Valeska Suratt, the Movie Beauty-Favorite.

BY VALESKA SURATT. MEASURE the length of your hair today, use the formula I give you here, and then measure the hair again in 30 days. The difference will startle you. I feel sure. You are an exception if you have not at some time used something for your hair. In trying this you will realize the reason for my urging you so strongly to try it. If you have never used a hair-grower it will also pay you to use it. Go to your drugist and get one ounce of beta-quinol and mix it at home with a pint of bay rum or a half pint of alcohol and half pint of water if preferred. It contains no oil and is a delight to use. It should be applied every day to get results. Bald spots will fall out quickly, and the hair will take on a new, beautiful luster. This mixture gives intense stimulation to hair growth. It is a beautiful complexion and gives a healthy hair grower, more effective and much less in price than hair treatments sold in ready prepared form.

MRS. M. N. A.—Yes, an egg shampoo is excellent. More should use it instead of soap. Even better than eggs is eggol. Dissolve a teaspoonful of eggol in half a cup of water and apply as a wash. Enough eggol can be secured from your drugist for twenty-five cents to last for over a dozen washes.

WAITING—I have never been able to find words to express the beautifying action of this formula on the skin. You should try it by all means, only then can you realize how you have wasted time, money and an opportunity by using other things. Make your own mixture at home of one ounce of zintone and two tablespoonfuls of glycerine in a pint of water. This makes over a multi given quantity for a conservative hair grower, more effective and much less in price than hair treatments sold in ready prepared form.

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# With Alameda County

## Caloric Luncheon! It Has Taken War to Make The Term Familiar

Edna B. Kinard.

**T**O BE SURE, a caloric luncheon sounds similar to a breakfast food or a health diet to the uninitiated. In the dim past we have not conversed in terms of science or phrases of the classroom. It has taken a war; a suggestion that some day food might be difficult of obtaining even in this land of plenty; the knowledge that already there were those in other parts of the world starving for even a crust and a bowl of soup, and while yet there is this it is well to look to what we have that we may possess it the longer, for women to become familiar with the terms.

The Twentieth Century Club of Berkeley is the first of the federated clubs this season to take its courage in its hands and to demonstrate that a caloric luncheon may be quite as elaborate, quite as satisfying to the eye and palate and much more healthful than the kind which marked their past seasons. Moreover, all the obligations which Food Administrator Herbert Hoover imposes upon the home manager were observed, even to the half portion of wheat bread. And while the High Cost of Living has become such a giant that no longer it is mentioned in polite society, but hid like a skeleton in the closet, the Berkeley clubwomen served the Tuesday repast which they offered in compliment to Mrs. Herbert A. Cable for just 20 cents a cover. This, however, did not include the cost of cooking or serving. It bought the food and the decorations—vegetables which were later sold to the guests.

Now a calorie, as all good authorities will tell, is the amount of heat which is necessary to raise one kilogram of water from 0 degree to 1 degree centigrade. A man doing light muscular work requires 2700 calories in his food daily. A woman requires four-fifths as much, or 2160 calories. With this as a basis, a group of students in the University of California, led by Miss June Schloss, worked out a simple problem in arithmetic which showed that at the luncheon there should be \$14.4 calories. The menu which was finally served was the composite of some score which was offered. It follows:

Articles of Food	Serving	Calories from Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate	Total
Combination Salad—					
Tomato	1/2	4.9	1.8	16.4	
Cucumber	8 slices	1.6	0.9	6.4	
String beans	1 tablespoon	1.0	3.0	2.3	
Fresh dressing	1 tablespoon				75.3
Hoover Cutlet—					
Rice	3 tablespoons	17.2	1.3	150.0	
Cheese sauce	2 tablespoons	28.9	110.5	15.6	223.5
Stuffed Peppers—					
Tomato	1/2	2.4	0.9	8.2	
Chopped celery	1/2	0.3	0.06	0.7	
Bread crumbs	2 tablespoons	1.8		0.9	
Butter	1/2		4.4		27.8
White bread	Slice 3 1/2 x 3 1/2	5.6	1.8	32.6	40.0
Butter	1 tablespoon	0.3	59.3		59.6
Lemon pie	One-sixth	16.2	103.3	168.7	288.2
Total					814.4

Then after the lower cost of living was happily proven, a San Francisco man, Mr. Grandoni, spoiled all the bride which might have been taken in the reasonable and satisfying luncheon by assuring the women that it was entirely their fault if food bills were high in their homes. He did it most graciously and politely and convincingly. And he offered fish as the delectable substitute—not just salmon and halibut, but the half hundred smaller varieties which are found in our own bay and are found fresh every morning at the fish mongers. When noses were lifted daintily high, he earnestly implored that the women get away from the frying pan and learn to cook fish as fish was meant to be cooked.

Upstairs there awaited the several scores of guests the fifty kinds which the fishermen bring in each day to the San Francisco wharves. And it would not be surprising if Mr. Grandoni's counsel would be followed. He was the guest of the club at the request of the Mobilized Women's Organizations of Berkeley, which arranged the fish exhibit. Miss Haring of the Berkeley High School kept watch over an interesting corner where were shown all manners of jellies and preserved sweets rescued from the parings and skins of fruits large and small.

So great an interest have the Twentieth Century Club women taken in this new phase of study that Wednesday, September 26, will witness the organization of a household science section among them. Time is to be "hooverized" by having the class meet on the morning with the philanthropy section. The smaller work will be saved by the patriotic seamstresses for this hour wherein they will acquire practical knowledge of kitchen lore even while they make buttonholes, apply buttons and finish short seams.

The biennial of the National Council of Women will be an important one with Washington, D. C., the chosen city for the delegates who will represent several millions of women in the United States. December 8 has been named as the opening convention date with such a program in preparation as has never been presented before a body of women. Mrs. Philip North Moore, who has visited in Oakland and the bay cities, is the leader of the National Council. She is an honorary president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, having achieved to the position by a service of four years as its president.

The State Board of Control has set the seal of its official approval upon the work which that valiant committee of which Mrs. L. P. Crane is chairman under the California Federation of Women's Clubs is doing. Moreover, Mrs. Hyatt, representing State Superintendent of Schools Hyatt, is co-operating closely with the efforts which the section is making. It is

a tender, vital, altogether human thing which the score of representative clubwomen are attempting on behalf of the little boys and girls who must go through the world with bent backs and twisted feet. The department which has taken to the dignity of an honored place among the constructive special work of the state federation had its inception in Alameda district and was conceived as a memorial to the late Mrs. Cora E. Jones, a prominent club leader and a charter member of the Oakland Playground Commission. The state body has incorporated the idea, still maintaining it in memory of one of their best known workers, making her sister, Mrs. Crane, its director.

Beginning in Oakland, a survey is being made throughout California regarding the crippled children and their conditions that some sort of provision may be made for their future wellbeing and happiness. This work of accumulating data will be extended in the remoter districts with the co-operation of the State Board of Education and the State Board of Control. Already there has been inaugurated in Los Angeles a special class for these particular youngsters who are denied the rougher pleasures of their kind. Plans are afoot for such a department in the Oakland schools.

Mrs. Crane has appointed to her committee Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College; Dr. Jessica Pelkotte of the University of California; Mrs. Annie Little Barry, Mrs. John C. Lynch, Dr. Louise Deal, Miss Blanche Morse, Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight, Mrs. Fisher Clark of Stockton, Miss Ethel Moore, Miss Jessica Lee Briggs of San Francisco. Before the personnel of the active body is completed as many more representatives will be named from the south and central part of the state.

The California Civic League as represented in its committees of education and extension, of which Mrs. A. F. Coffin and Mrs. Frank C. Havens are chairmen have introduced decidedly new methods into women's work. They have opened new and attractive clubrooms in the Key Route Arcade, tastefully furnished with rugs and comfortable chairs and flowers and tea table. They have provided themselves with an automobile. All this before they went about their task. Next, they planned and plotted and succeeded in getting material for some of the most interesting current event slides which might be found in the warring nations abroad, the United States, in the possession of the councils of defense and the Red Cross, or anywhere else where history is in the making. They have set about forming their circuit, first among the auxiliaries which make up the California Civic League, then spreading to other women's clubs, to church societies, to chambers of commerce, to men's organizations—wherever people are

eager to visualize the world's events. These committees aim to have at least 1500 subscribers to their monthly lecture plan in the cities and towns, but more especially in the remoter places—in the mountains and valleys far from the center of happenings. In this work of extension does the automobile figure, saving not only time, but reaching settlements which otherwise might be overlooked and holding down most effectively the railroad fares and living expenses. For its drivers have discovered that toasters can be connected up with headlights and conveniently used for the preparation of tasty wayside luncheons; that motors may on occasion prove most comfortable as sleeping quarters given an ingenious mind and a picturesque wayside.

Headquarters to these women are not just places to conduct routine business, but are rooms where a gracious hospitality may be offered them who happen in. Over a cup of tea they unfold their hopes and dreams; they show the newest addition to the month's stereopticon slides, for they have installed their own lantern, and spread knowledge of the California Civic League and what it desires to stand for in the life of the women of the state.

The number of new members which it will be possible to admit to the Town and Gown Club of Berkeley in the coming twelve months will be definitely decided at the business meeting tomorrow afternoon. The interesting feature of the hour will be the short addresses to be made by the various chairmen, who have been invited to outline the proposed work of their departments for the season.

A review of some of the latest magazine articles on Russia will be given on Thursday morning when the women of the book section assemble for their first study hour of the year. The meeting will be quite informal with plans to be discussed for the study of the later months. Last year the literature of Russia was given particular

attention with many of the notable writers providing material for the programs of the occasional sessions.

The Hoover administration has requested the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae to furnish a corps of speakers who can effectively push the idea of food conservation. Dr. R. L. Wilbur of the lecture bureau of Washington is making extensive plans to place speakers before large bodies of women and is fast accumulating lists of available experts. That their full share in this task may be done, Miss Ethel Moore and Dr. Adelaide Brown, representing the California branch, are inviting those of their number who are willing to qualify as speakers under the government plan to meet with them. A university extension course in home economics and food conservation is also being given and taken advantage of by a large number of the college women.

Miss Emma Noonan has been made chairman of the newly created section for the study of mental hygiene. The members will find practical work awaiting them. Dr. Lillian J. Martin will direct the course and service.

While discussing war problems the members of the Oakland-Berkeley modern play section will keep their fingers busy knitting and sewing for the boys in uniform. The first meeting of the season was held on Friday at the residence of Mrs. F. C. Turner, who has been chairman of the study class since its organization.

The Collegiate Alumnae is lending its co-operation to the Young Woman's Christian Association in its effort to organize patriotic clubs among the girls of high school and grammar school age.

The state association is particularly honored in having so strong a representation of its members on the various war service bodies of state and nation. In the number are Dr. Jessica Pelkotte, Miss Ethel Moore, Mrs. F. C. Turner, Mrs. Robert O. Moody, Mrs. Felton, Dr. Adelaide Brown and a few others.

# In Oakland Lodgerooms

## OAKLAND LODGE I.O.O.F. CONFERS DEGREE.

Last Tuesday evening, Sept. 18, 1917, Oakland Lodge No. 134, I.O.O.F., conferred its degree upon a number of new members. The ceremony was held at the home of Mrs. W. C. Culbert, president.

Noble Grand R. R. Merrill, University Lodge No. 144, accompanied by a large delegation, assisted our drill master, Brother East Grand R. R. Merrill, in conferring the first degree upon Brothers E. Harding and W. H. Pearson Jr. Next Tuesday evening the second degree will be conferred on the new members. A program is preparing a great surprise for this evening.

All visiting brothers and members are cordially invited to attend.

## LYONS CORPS HAS PARTY.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 19, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar McWhorter entertained at cards in their beautiful home on Dutton avenue, San Leandro. A program was furnished by the Misses Delamater and Rugg, after which a repast was served. The house was beautifully decorated with late summer blooms. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Mailey, Mr. Ogden, Mrs. Decker, Mrs. Luther, Miss Mailey, Mrs. Downer, Mrs. Delamater, Miss Rugg. The hostess was ably assisted by Mrs. F. W. Billington.

**PIEDMONT PARLOR TO PLAY WHIST.** Piedmont Parlor No. 57, N.D.G.W., will give whist on Thursday evening, Sept. 20, at N.S.G.W. Hall, 561 Eleventh street. Prize for every table.

**NATIONAL UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.** Oakland Council No. 573, held its first annual picnic on Sunday, September 16, in Idlewood Park, Niles Canyon, where about sixty-five members and their families and friends spent a very enjoyable day with games and dancing. On arriving at the park at 11 o'clock the many tables were covered with everything good to eat, prepared by the wives and sweethearts of the members, which was heartily relished by all present.

After enjoying a short rest the real sport began, there were races for old and young, foot and ball, leap and fat, and the fun was fast and furious.

Many valuable prizes were distributed to the winners of the highly contested events. Music for the dancing was supplied by a very efficient "Jazz" Band. While the weather was exceptionally warm, the many beautiful large shade trees of which the park is plentifully supplied, added greatly to the comfort of the jolly picnickers.

Genial Bob Furey was chairman of the committee and Senator Harry S. Anderson was master of ceremonies, assisted by Mr. J. H. Decker, Mr. J. H. Decker, Jack Hedmark, Bert Anderson, Butcher Brown, Jack McPherson, Andy Hedmark, and Horace Spradlin. At the conclusion of the sports and before entraining for home, all proclaimed it the best outing they had ever attended which guaranteed the committee in announcing that it would be an annual event in Oakland Council and all promised to be with us again next year.

**TO INVESTIGATE HOTELS.** Taking the position that the Native Sons' committee which conducted the recent Admiration Day celebration in Sacramento would be held at least partly responsible for the action of hotels, rooming houses and residents who demanded exorbitant prices for rooms during the festival, Oak Park Parlor No. 212, of Sacramento has gone on record demanding a full investigation of the whole matter.

The parlor ordered its secretary to send a letter to the general committee, which requested the local committee to request the Consolidated Chamber of Commerce to co-operate in a thorough investigation.

The local natives are in a position to receive much valuable information, as they are in touch with all the visitors who visit in Sacramento for the celebration.

The communication will come before the general committee at a meeting to be held soon. The natives are anxious to place the blame where it belongs and want to prove that the plunders made to the visitors were kept by them, so far as it was in their power.

**OAKLAND REBEKAHS HEAR PROGRAM.** Last Saturday evening Oakland Rebekah Lodge No. 16 held a very abbreviated session and business was hurriedly despatched in order to attend the musical and literary entertainment, and dance which followed at which our friends were admitted, all seeming to have pleasant time.

Past Noble Grand Ella A. Andker took charge of the lodge session. Among the visitors were Bessie Linton and Eva A. Lusk, both of Reno Rebekah Lodge; Oscar and Madge Duke, and Mary Wylie, all of Abbit Invidia Rebekah Lodge.

The sick-visiting committee reported the demise of Dora Brink Johnson's little son, and a letter of condolence was sent her. Clara Peterson was reported about the same.

Millicent Russell reported everything was ready for the evening's entertainment and took charge of deliberations at the close of the session.

The following literary and musical program was then rendered: Recitation, Ella A. Andker; character song, Ada Salter (by special request); recitation by Kathryn Page of Abbit Invidia Lodge. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing and sociability. Last evening, September 22, was initiation.

**CHAPTER B. K. OF P. E. O. MEETS.** Chapter B. K. of the P. E. O. Sisterhood of Oakland held its second meeting of the season last Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Eugene Buttle, 3371 Fourth street. A discussion of the life and work of Florence Nightingale was given by the hostess, Miss Emily Craig, who talked on the Austrian House of Hapsburg. The music was furnished by Master

of the Macabees at the Pacific building last Thursday a very interesting meeting was held with a goodly attendance. The Oakland Lodge No. 401, I. O. O. F., was honored by a visit from District Deputy Grand Master P. M. Music, who was accompanied by a number of visiting brothers from other states, present and they made a most enjoyable visit.

Two applications for membership were filed and the members of the lodge have promised that before the month is out there will be quite a large number of new applications.

Grand Master Schlosser will pay an official visit to North Oakland Lodge on Wednesday evening, September 19, and that evening a large class will be given the initiatory degree.

The following are the degrees team are earnestly requested to attend on Wednesday and the following Wednesday, for Drillmaster J. A. Maganial has promised that this initiatory degree shall be the finest ever conferred in North Oakland.

The lodge has voted to pay the dues of all its members both old and new, and at the front with the United States army and has granted a tobacco fund for the purpose of helping these boys well supplied with tobacco.

North Oakland Lodge has bought some Liberty bonds and is doing everything possible to show its patriotism and loyalty to the government.

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## THE WAR, "BUT"---

By Elizabeth Gray Potter

"There will be no difficulty in raising the money here for the War Library Fund." The eyes of the Easterner trailed around the dining room of the Hotel Oakland, now resting on a group of business men discussing some new plan for municipal improvement, and then passing on to the other tables where wideawake men and women were discussing live questions of the day.

"But—" Doris began. I leaned back in my chair and tried to suppress a smile. My plan was succeeding even better than I had dared hope. Doris instinctively saw the weak points in every contemplated scheme and so I had brought her here to object to the Easterner's plan. To my delight practically the first word she had uttered was "but."

"But," she persisted, "Oakland is only the bedchamber of San Francisco. You can't expect—"

"My dear Doris!" I broke in. "Oakland is not anyone's bedchamber; she's a—"

The Easterner looked amused. "It seems to me you might concede a dining room, Miss Doris," his eyes wandered over the rows of tables; "and I noticed some fine schoolhouses on my way here this morning and a building that looked like a woman's clubhouse, so you Oaklanders believe in education, do you not?"

"Of course we do," Doris flashed back at him. "Don't you know that we are called the Athens of the—"

"Good!" he cried. "Then you can at least add a library to your bedchamber. And I think I noticed a mark inside your coat when you threw it off that indicated it had been purchased in Oakland."

I glanced nervously at the man from the East. I feared Oakland was going to prove a more interesting subject than the matter in hand. Had he forgotten that he had come to the Pacific coast as a representative of the American Library Association to explain why the people of the United States were asked to give \$1,000,000 for a war library fund? He was also expected to answer any questions that might be raised, and that was why I had brought Doris. No question had occurred to me except whether \$1,000,000 would be enough.

I knew that the American Library Association was the best organization in the world to take charge of the work, for it is composed of not only experts in buying books, but can call upon a splendid trained force for shipment and administration; so I could think of no objections that could be made, but I trusted Doris to unconsciously help me out that I might meet any arguments raised against the plan.

"Don't you think that since Oakland has been proven a social, educational and business center, she ought to do her share for the War Library Fund?" I suggested.

"What is her share?" Doris inquired. "She is expected to give," the man from the East replied, "an amount in dollars equal to 5 per cent of her population. That would be \$10,000, would it not?"

"Who expects her to give \$10,000?" the girl demanded. "President Wilson," came the quick response.

"President Wilson!" Doris laid down her knife and fork and stared at him. "President Wilson and the secretary of war," the Easterner supplemented.

"But I didn't know that this was a government matter. I thought it was a philanthropic—"

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all who count to be present at the dedication of their new building October 4.

**SUNSET REBEKAHS HAVE SOCIAL.** Sunset Rebekah Lodge held a very sociable meeting last Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Temple. All enjoyed playing games and dancing. The members were pleased to welcome Mrs. Patrick home from Dutch Flat. Next Tuesday evening the members will hold a theater party at the Fantages Theater. The bazaar committee reports progress on the work for the bazaar. They held a very pleasant meeting at the home of the Noble Grand last Friday.

**DEGREE OF POCAHONTAS RESUMES MEETING.** Cherokee Council No. 137, Degree of Pocahontas, Improved Order of Red Men, once again resumed its regular weekly business meeting after holidays, vacations, etc., Monday evening, September 17, in the temple at Masonic Temple, East Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue.

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the war he must have men strong in mind as well as in body. He doesn't want them to deteriorate while they are in his service and so he has asked an organization of specialists, the American Library Association, to see that the soldiers have plenty of reading matter."

"But why is it necessary to give money when we all have dozens of books we would gladly donate. I have boxes of them in my attic I could give just as well as not."

The man from the East looked at her quizzically. "Do you think your brother would enjoy reading those books?"

"No, but—"

"Or do you suppose that a university professor, or a lawyer, or a mining engineer would like to dip into those boxes?"

The girl flushed. "But I have new books on my library shelves. I would be willing to give. But that anyone would enjoy."

"Then give them," urged the man, "and go up into your attic and remove your old books. There may some that will be useful and to them to your public library. We want all the live, up-to-date books we can get. But have you any books of in studying French, or on wireless telegraphy, submarines, electrical pliancy, automobile repairing, or engineering, or the mechanical trades?"

You must remember that these are leaving professions in which there are not only vitally interested which will mean a livelihood to them when the war is over. Do you think that an efficient public library for a town of 40,000, or 50,000 people could be built up out of donations?"

"No," Doris acknowledged. "The American Library Association has been asked by the United States government to furnish reading matter for thirty-two cantonments, a camp. We want a million dollars. I want to give these soldiers a million books. One dollar will not only buy a book, but it will administer it, keep it in repair and replace it, if necessary, for one year. Would not you, Miss Doris, be willing to give a dollar for a book for a soldier?"

"I'll not only give a dollar, but ask every friend I have to give a dollar," she said, holding out her hand.

"But," I felt sure this victory was too easy, and I was not surprised when her little "but" came bobbing up again. "I'd like to have the money buy a book for a California soldier and I know all my friends feel the same way. We Californians—"

The Easterner smiled. "I know he said, 'I've met the same deal in every state I've visited. But I can you provide for your own boys when they are scattered through thirty-two cantonments, and the who are in one place this week in He in another next, and in a few months may be in the trenches? Besides, think of the money you would waste.'"

"But how?" Doris was on the defensive. "Books are no more scarce in California than in New England."

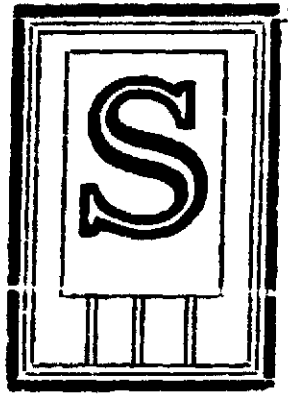
"They are when bought in numbers. The American Library Association has made arrangements buying in large quantities, to get books at a remarkably low price, the United States government will take charge of the transportation. He leaned across the table. "Will not give a dollar for a book for a soldier from any state?"

Doris smiled back at him and out both her hands. "I'll give dollars for



POLITICAL DOPE AGAIN UPSET  
TO CHAGRIN OF THE FAITHFUL

ROLPH'S WANING SUPPORT GIVES  
COMFORT TO CANDIDATE POWER



SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22. — The Irby case was a matter of some chagrin to those Democrats of California who thought they were somewhere within shouting distance of the national administration, but it was not a circumstance to the Coles case. It will be remembered that Colonel John S. Irby was made Surveyor of the Port under the noses of a number of anxious and perspiring aspirants with claims and backing, he not having been heard from before, and not being a very definite Californian, even, but being a native of Virginia. Now Malcolm E. Coles has been made a judge advocate with the rank of major, a very desirable billet, over the petitions of seventy-one lawyers here, and regardless of all the political pull in the State. It was this way: Two judges advocate are appointed from each State. The appointment of one from California was due, and there was a scramble for it compared with which that for Surveyor of the Port was a mere saunter. National Committeeman Dockweiler's son Tom was regarded as having the inside track for the appointment. He had, of course, the backing of his father, which was supposed to carry for some considerable distance. But he also had the active support of Senator Phelan, who used to admit himself that he was "close to the President"; and more potent, perhaps, than all, he had the vital urging of Gavin McNab, whom everybody admits is canny in things political. But they were all left breathless when young Malcolm E. Coles walked away with the very desirable plum. Nobody had taken account of Coles, and very few had ever heard of him. Nobody had heard of him at all in a political way. He is an attorney, and was attached to a firm here in a minor capacity. He had been in California some say six months, some maintain as much as a year. He was also guilty of the minor indiscretion of being a member of the Union League Club, an avowed Republican organization. He is a Southerner, and from the potency of his pull might hail from North Carolina. Anyway he put it all over the "leaders" who thought they were next, and caused pain in the political diaphragm of the greater number who thought all they had to fear was one another. Gavin McNab is especially perturbed, and has expressed himself Scotch-wise with regard to the matter. "I thought we Scotch and Irish were pretty good in political exigencies," he remarked, through his chagrin, "but these fellows from the South can put it all over us, especially with this administration."

#### How the Senator Voted

Perhaps the average reader of newspapers has not taken account of the significance of a small item that very recently appeared in the papers as an innocent scrap of news; but there were some who read between the lines. The scrap, apropos of nothing in particular, was to the effect that, according to the Congressional Record, it is shown that Senator Phelan "voted aye on the Hollis amendment increasing the tax on war profits 70 per cent; aye on the LaFollette amendment increasing it 75 per cent; aye on the Shaffroth amendment, for an increase from 50 per cent to 60 per cent; aye on the Johnson amendments, and aye on the Hollis amendment, increasing the income tax." Standing by itself this is not a very startling piece of news, as all these amendments and measures were defeated, and all were expected to be, and were generally tinged with a suspicion that they were calculated with reference to the political capital they would bring their sponsors. Why California's senior Senator should desire or permit himself to be placed of prominent record as having supported all the measures—which may be lumped as attempts to soak the rich—is worth considering. California's junior Senator uttered himself characteristically in the matter, and gained considerable publicity in connection therewith. With fine discernment as to limelights he seemed to be the whole thing from California in the senatorial discussions of the war tariffs. Apparently it was desirable to promulgate the news that the senior Senator was there and also participated, and that he voted the same way as his confrere. The junior Senator was getting the big end of the publicity. He was being accredited as the potent representative of California, and it was necessary to let the people know that the senior Senator voted just as he did, though nothing came of their votes. No other interpretation can be reasonably made of the singular and similar items that appeared, apparently the work of a clumsy press agent, but standing out as a plausible effort to prove that the senior Senator was as ardent a friend of the people and as implacable a foe of those who would grow rich from the war as the junior. In this connection it may not be unaimed to consider that the fulminations of Senators Johnson and La Follette against "war profits" have been very considerable incitements to the present strikes in the iron trades. The Senators declaimed that "nobody was sharing" in such profits and the men who were building ships thus were prompted to get what they inferred was their share.

#### Harbor Commissioner Arlett

Harbor Commissioner Arthur Arlett, who has not been able, on account of illness, to attend to his duties for three months, is now at Colfax, breathing the mountain air. Arlett was a husky of the football type in his younger days, and his physicians expect that, with complete rest and aided by a rugged constitution,

he will soon be able to report for a resumption of his wonted activities. During the short period in which he was actively on the job with the commission which conserves the waterfront he kept things moving in an unwonted way. He is a man very much in earnest with whatever he has in hand. During his enforced absence many projects and plans have been in abeyance. One of these is the viaduct across the Embarcadero from the Ferry building to safe footage on the other side. This project, which has been on the tapis, as might be said, for twenty years, and of which there is crying need, has been held up by singular happenings. So far as can be learned, the plans are all ready for a structure and the funds have been appropriated. All that is needed now is the momentum, which Arlett supplied in such abundance when he was on the job.

#### Another Federal Judge

The access of business in the United States District Court consequent on the many cases set before it for selling liquor to soldiers and violations of the various laws relating to seditious practices has started anew the effort to secure another judge for this district. At Washington they recognize the necessity of it, and there has been correspondence that foreshadows the institution of a new court in the near future. The facts of such correspondence have not been widely known, else the rush for the job might embarrass the administration at a juncture when it has a good many other things to attend to. Trials of men charged with selling liquor to soldiers, and of others charged with sedition, monopolizes the time of Judge Van Fleet to such an extent that ordinary business has been considerably overlooked. Important mining cases have been on the docket for some time, and now Frank H. Rudkin of Idaho, versed in such matters, is to help clear the calendar. He is expected to arrive on the 9th of October, and to open court on the 10th. There is a good deal of discussion among those who are intimately cognizant of the probable creation of another department. There are many who think they would like the very comfortable seat on the Federal bench. A Federal judgeship is an ideal magistracy, being for life and free from the ephemeral character that State judgeships are subject to. As is always the case when a job is to be handed out at Washington, there is discussion and consideration of the political exigencies. When Bledsoe of San Bernardino was appointed to a place on the same bench there was general acquiescence that the appointment was a good one, but there was a considerable feeling that if it had gone to Judge William M. Conley of Madera it would have been fully as well bestowed. Indeed, enthusiastic friends of Judge Conley were able to figure out that he was entitled to the preference in several points of priority, and the consideration given the matter at that time makes him rather in the forefront for the berth that it is believed will now be created. It requires an act of Congress to create a Federal court, and it is hardly expected that the matter will be reached this session.

#### Drouth in the Potrero

One of the most emphatic statements that San Francisco's mayor uttered in the first day of this strike era was that the military should never enter San Francisco. It was more than a mere statement—was in the nature of a defiance. Yet without the permission of the city's first citizen a hundred marines landed at the Union Iron Works Sunday night and took possession, for the purpose, of course, of guarding ships on the ways and the establishment generally from damage. A quarter hour after arriving the commanding officer sent for the police authorities. The statement was made to them that a military camp had been established there, and that, according to military laws and regulations, no liquor could be sold within the regulation radius, and that it was desired that places of that character should be notified to close at once. That whole section was instantly struck with a drouth that many of the older residents, who were accustomed to a rather open situation, could not understand for quite a while. That part of the city feels such drouth at once. Old timers could not remember a time before when the places around there were all shut up so tight, and it was a good spell before it could be comprehended that anybody had such superhuman power.

#### An Arrival From Berlin

Conductor Reigger, who comes to conduct the concert symphony of eighty musicians at the Auditorium tomorrow afternoon, in support of Madame Matzenauer from the Metropolitan Opera company, is the first American conductor to have been honored with the direction of an orchestra of the first class in Berlin. He was in Germany for the whole war period. When war was declared between Germany and America he sought his passports and took passage with his family for home. Mr. Reigger is a quiet spoken gentleman, and is not assuming that his stay in Germany through the perilous times is an unusual experience. Musicians there are exempt from military service, and it is perhaps due to this consideration that he found it not uncongenial. His coming away was not due to banishment, but to food conditions more than anything else. After leaving Berlin and reaching a country where he could get enough to eat he gained twelve pounds in two weeks. The stories that are most entertaining and confirm the general report of food scarcity. It is difficult to realize that conditions anywhere would justify \$27 for a goose, or 25 cents for an egg. Only a millionaire could afford a ham at \$95, and one of the conductor's acquaintances who paid that figured in the millionaire class. A

pound of smuggled rice could be had for \$1.75 and the chances of detection. That Mr. Reigger was treated with consideration, being an American, is a matter of some surprise; perhaps, considering the many stories of German intolerance of Americans and their ruthlessness in general. He was accompanied during his stay by his wife and three children, and, while he has no hard-luck story, nor personal grievance against the enemy people, he is modestly glad to be home again.

#### Settled in Its New Building

The Southern Pacific Company now fully occupies its great new office building. Those who look up at its towering height and its immense facade may have an idea that the activities therein are confined to clerks bending at primary tasks of keeping the company's books. They are doing that, but it involves a great deal more than the casual person is apt to think. All sorts of mechanical contrivances that have been found to be essential have been installed. There are ample quarters for printing records by processes other than from conventional types, for making blue prints, for photography—every employee is photographed and his picture made a part of his record—repair shop for typewriters, of which there are a thousand, a complete postoffice, and many other departments that in other days would not have been considered necessary adjuncts of a railroad or any other business office. There is a news bureau, where the publicities of the company are managed. As to the comfort and well being of employees, that has received careful attention. The tea room for women, as it is fitted up and arranged, is one of the unusual provisions. It is a sort of cafeteria, where employees wait on themselves, but do not have to pay. Coffee is all that is furnished, and that is free. Those who avail themselves of this advantage fetch the other requisites of their lunches. There is a spacious clubroom for veterans, those who have been pensioned or otherwise incapacitated, and for the entertainment of officials and employees when they visit the city. The occupation of the new quarters has been characterized by reorganizations and expansions of departments and systems. Intensive economies have been instituted. In a concern so vast, a very small individual saving will aggregate a vast sum. The marked increase in the cost of supplies has made the opportunity for efficiency experts in every department. Contractor Linberg's men are through and away, but his bonus for completing the building ahead of time has not yet been fixed. Plans were altered and the natural complications resulting have not been adjusted. The contractor may be met about the building, but unless his identity is disclosed the casual person is not likely to recognize a man who admitted such wonders as the erection of this gigantic building within the time limit set is acknowledged to be.

#### O'Shaughnessy Talks

At the Commonwealth Club's dinner last Tuesday City Engineer O'Shaughnessy was the chief speaker, and said things informing about the Hetch Hetchy project. Among others was a statement that many of the contractors had lost money. The reason appeared to be that they had figured on a basis of cost that existed at the time the contracts were closed, but another basis existed when the work came to be done. Another interesting statement was that there had been no strikes or labor troubles on the job, though 300 men had been employed. It is a city job, and there was inquiry as to how such work came to be free from labor ructions. O'Shaughnessy doesn't seem to be thinking about the vote on election day when he talks, and said right out that the reason they were getting along so smoothly was that those employed were not under civil service; that when a man was incompetent or for any reason undesirable, they were able to get rid of him forthwith. Under civil service they would have to file charges, which would consume time, and in the end they would have to take the man at the top of the list, who might still be unsatisfactory. The engineer was not in favor of civil service when there was a particular job on hand. But the financial men present were more interested in the money discussion. As has been stated and is well known, the Fleischhakers had a conditional agreement to take Hetch Hetchy bonds, but refused to absorb the \$5,000,000 which the city last attempted to float. The reason for this failure to accept these bonds has never been made public, but it was intimated that it was because of the unfriendliness of the Vanderlip financial circle in New York to the acceptance of such an issue just at this time. Whether the trouble lies in some flaw, or is occasioned by the turbulence here, which is having a tendency to make capital timid, is not known. It is the first intimation that has been made public of what is the matter. There is sympathetic relation between the money market here and those in the greater center.

#### Retirement of Montague

The announcement that the firm of W. W. Montague & Co. is to go out of business is of historical, commercial and political interest. The firm will have been in business sixty years when its doors finally shall be closed, weathering all the vicissitudes of that historic period. It is still a prosperous, going concern, its founder is still alive, and it is not declining business for any of the reasons that big and long-established concerns usually put forth for quitting. Montague is 91, is wealthy and wants to retire, but apparently does not want his name to continue in the commercial world where he has been such a factor, nor to relinquish the business that he established to others. Besides his prominence as a merchant, he has been a political power in this city and State. A quarter century ago

he was one of the leaders of the Republican party, and under the Harrison administration was appointed postmaster of San Francisco. Almost alone he survives that commercial and political era that many are wont to look back upon and call "golden." And of all the men who were in business here in the fifties, continuing uninterruptedly to the present time, he is the sole survivor.

#### Wooing the Chamber of Commerce

Supervisor Power has fully recovered from his low estate resulting from his signal defeat as the mayor's understudy, to sit in authority during the mayor's absence on a contemplated trip. It will be remembered there was a scene in which the supervisor almost dissolved in tears, and referred to the stigma that would rest on his family in after years, when it was told how he was not trusted to serve as others in his position had served in the mayor's chair. The strike of the street carmen eventuated immediately after Power was turned down, and the consensus is that the mayor has lost definite political ground by the way he has handled it. That Power was not made mayor pro tem, and left in charge while the mayor was on his way is the cause of his joyful feeling. His friends declare that he is stronger now than ever, while he might have been submerged by the strike troubles; and they argue in the direction that he ought to be endorsed by the Municipal Conference. He is writing personal letters to friends, announcing his candidacy, reciting that he has served four years as a member of the Board of Supervisors, and that he served three years before that as a member of the Board of Education, during which he introduced the school children's savings bank system, in which 15,000 children have bank accounts aggregating over \$400,000. He delivers a direct swat at the municipal administration in the statement that in trying to conduct the city's affairs along business lines he has met with considerable opposition, yet as the head of the finance committee he has been able to report a reduced tax rate for the first time in the city's history. With the usual diffidence of the municipal candidate he closes his letter with the declaration: "I have been sincere and faithful, and feel that I am efficient." The Municipal Conference has not yet indicated any of its preferences. It is not likely to endorse any of the present board. In the present way of doing politics whoever may be named by that body for the supervisorships will have to bestir themselves to make a showing with the past masters who have been at work most of the time since their prior election to meet the emergency of this.

#### A Pessimist Utters Himself

An observant business-man of this city, who is able to look out beyond its confines and to comprehend the trend and probabilities, dropped from the precise method of expression that is his wont to the vernacular in declaring that "San Francisco is getting it right in the neck." He did not particularize as to any one thing, but to the combination of occurrences and the general condition of affairs in and about this city. Elucidating, he referred to the several things that have happened and are happening that impress the world with this city's inhospitality to capital, to men with projects, and even to the tourist, who must get an idea from the newspaper accounts of perils one must encounter as one goes about the city. The street car strike drags its slow course along, punctuated by the wails of the retail business contingent on account of the stoppage of traffic, by the claims of the municipal authorities that they are fully equal to safeguarding the traffic, and the dozens of violences that occur every day in the effort to continue service. On top of this distraction comes the greater disaffection among the ironworkers. From this there are immediate results. The United States Shipping Board had decided to establish a mammoth shipbuilding plant here, involving an estimated outlay of ten millions. But since the strike was called and conditions disclosed, the project has been called off. The enterprise will be established in the East. This is big and definite notice that it is not congenial here for industry. Through it all is the eternal effort to turn everything to political advantage. The great commercial body that should be looked to by men worth while and by the outside world is discredited and condemned by the municipal government. Whenever trouble crops up, officials who have been elected by the people, or appointed to conserve helpful ends, are found egging it on instead of endeavoring to adjust differences.

#### Tricks to Evade the Law

The many arrests, trials and convictions for selling liquor to soldiers have undoubtedly been noted in the accounts. No proprietor has suffered yet, but barkeepers have been sent up and fined, invariably swearing that their employers knew nothing about the offense. The convictions that have been had in the civil courts, it must be said, have resulted in severe sentences; but in the federal courts Judge Van Fleet not only has imposed sentences, but has commented upon the frequency with which proprietors are acquitted of knowledge of the transgressions. The severity with which offenders are treated by the courts has made all saloonkeepers wary, and the difficulty now experienced by men in uniform has given rise to ingenious methods of circumventing the law. Some of those who unlawfully cater in this way get a room in a hotel, not of high class, and cache bottles of booze therein, and then invite the soldier to "come up to the room." Another way is to keep civilian suits for hire, with which the soldier is fitted out and turned loose.

THE KNAVE.



# Garden Page

## LANDSCAPE GARDENING

By ROY HARRISON DANFORTH.

**W**HEN landscape gardening in this country takes a retrospective turn its usual result is the achievement, in imagination or actually on the ground, of a restoration of the older gardens of Colonial days. There is something of charm in the very names of the "old-fashioned garden", perhaps, indeed, more in the name than the reality. This is said in no cynical spirit, there is reason for it. Unless one finds evidence of beauty in the formality that pervaded many of the early Atlantic coast gardens, a formality that led at times even to the use of boards stood upon edge to border flower plots, the old-fashioned garden will not at first appeal. He may find a substitute in the more formless Puritan gardens of early days or in the gardens which, almost as swaggering as themselves, the Spanish settlers laid out farther south, but certainly the artificiality of the Cavalier and other gardens will not be appreciated. Again, we of modern day are brought up to a perfection of color and a munificence of variety that we shall not be able to achieve if we limit ourselves to the less complex flora of the older time. The scabiosas that we know now, some of them almost three inches across and of exquisite tints, will have spoiled us for the Sweet Scabious of great-grandma's garden. We have formed new ideals in roses, explored almost limitless distances in gladioli, tempted the very patience of nature to see what we could do with antirrhinum and delphinium, reaching with these and many others such wonders as make their forbears seem cheap and tawdry. Indeed, it requires a thoroughly antiquarian disposition to desire the old-fashioned garden. Upon him who has such a disposition let me lay this further injunction, that he reconstruct no old-fashioned garden unless he has the accessories that should stand thereby. None, for instance, can conceive that an old-fashioned garden could ever be at home before a pale-green painted house finished in "rustic" nor beside some of the gingerbread work that, used to garish our built-in-a-week bungalows, must agonize the very shade of Ruskin. The house of Colonial design or approximating thereto, many simpler bungalows, indeed many modest cottages, of the time will permit old-fashioned gardening about them, but the place should be well viewed before the essay is made.

If old-fashioned gardening is to be resuscitated it ought to be with as few anachronisms as possible, and it has needed the historical delving which Grace Tabor brought to the task to clear the way for verisimilitude. She finds several distinct types of early gardening, thus Spanish—characterized by conformance of design to outer boundary, lack of balance through generally symmetrical courts paved with round stones or shells, high outer wall; Cavalier—characterized by dignity, symmetry, flower gardens square or oblong, beds bordered with boxwood, sometimes combining vegetables and flowers; Dutch—characterized by exact and regular square beds about a circle or square, very tidy, ironwork or lattice or railings for inclosure; Puritan—characterized by general lack of design, trim picket fences, more shrubbery than Dutch.

### WHAT NEW ENGLAND DOORYARD OFFERS US.

The dooryard garden of old New England was among the sorts of old-fashioned gardening that has, with more or less similarity, persisted to this day. We find it now before many a cottage, though its species have developed in number and appearance. It is not so carefully kept as in those days, nor are its contents so carefully chosen. New England housewives wanted it for their finest flowers. Always there was a lilac, sometimes a myrica and, maybe, a snow-berry by the gate. At the foot of an inviting bank would be the herb garden, or perhaps at the edge of the general garden. A favorite form was inclosed by two parallel walks at any distance apart with narrow walks at short intervals from one of these to the other, form-

ing a sort of ladder-shaped plot. Each partition therein was given over to its special sort of herb. The list of these, as it has come down to us fragmentarily from various sources, was long. To mention just a few of the herbs, there were rue, rosemary, balm, bay, anise, bryony, colander, camomile, dandelion, fennel, gentian, goldenrod, horehound, horse-radish, lemon verbena, sweet marjoram, mustard, peppermint, pennyroyal, parsley, sassafras, sage, saffron, spearmint, thyme, witchhazel, wintergreen and yarrow. That the herb garden was sometimes called the "olitory" indicates one of its purposes; another was that it provided the ingredients for much of the domestic homeopathy.

One feature of the old-fashioned garden from which, fortunately, we have escaped was the external exterior boundary. There was justification for it, perhaps, in that day, when it was a protection as well from two-legged as from four-legged intruders. But today we do not fear our neighbors and our animals are impounded with more or less success, so that the protective virtue is obsolete. We have, moreover, developed out of that narrow, old exclusiveness into a community spirit that makes us willing to share much of our possession with others. Here, then, is another difficulty which the restorer of the old-time garden must surmount. Many materials were used for these inclosures. Hedges were common, constructed of brambles or sweetbrier, the former being our common wild blackberry. Brick walls were used in many places or often mud walls, sometimes overgrown with climbers. Several of the herbs were used within the inclosure for bordering flower beds, such as sweet marjoram and thyme, but boxwood was most often in evidence with perennial daisies (bellis perennis), London Pride and pinks sometimes found.

These borders, inclosing "parterres," were preceded by what were known as "knots"; which were square ornamental borders carefully constructed of some trimly growing plant, dwarf in habit and clipped level on top, variously colored earths being used to fill in the design. The crass artificiality of the knots seems quickly to have palled even in those days and the parterres to have succeeded. Formalism still marked these, and must mark them if they are reproduced. They are laid out in more or less geometrically designed beds, each with its low-growing border of box or other material and each given over to the display of a single variety of flower. Walks, which some recommended to be at least four feet wide but were not always so, divided these and were usually paved simply with firm earth. Sometimes boards set on edge formed an even more artificial edging for the parterres. In writings of that day are still to be found designs for these parterres, and some of them have the intricacy of a maze. Many, indeed, were simpler with merely four large square beds centering on a circular bed at the middle, their corners adjacent thereto being concaved to give a uniform walk space.

We speak today of roses and think of the many hundreds of species that are open to our choice. When, however, we consider the rose material for such a garden as this we must depend on the very small selection that was then available. Almost the entire list of that day, for instance, is covered when we list the cabbage or Provence, hundred-leaved, York and Lancaster, egantine, cinnamon, sweetbrier, musk and four-seasons roses. The Bourbon, Bengal, dog and musk rose seem less often to have been found. So with many of the flowers for an old-fashioned garden contained in the following list it is to be kept in mind that not the modern, but the simple, primitive, forbears of today's species are to be chosen:

Achillea, allium, hollyhock, anemone, chamomile, snapdragon, perennial daisy, marigold, Canterbury bells, cornflower, wallflower, annual chrysanthemum, meadow saffron, crocus, larkspur, gilliflower, foxglove, fritillaria, snowdrop, red geranium, candytuft, iris (especially chanaoidis, Persica, Susiana, English and Spanish), lilac, lupine, lychnis, forget-me-not, narcissus, peony, poppy, yellow primrose, ranunculus, squill, tulip,

valerian, pansy. Among the possible shrubs most prominent then are Barberry, boxwood, cornelian cherry, rose of Sharon, woodbine, mock orange, snow-berry, snowball, lilac. Sweet peas, summer cypress, mignonette, London Pride (saxifrage) and silene were later comers to old-fashioned gardens.

### FOLLOWING THE PLAN OF NATURE IN WILD GARDENS.

To him whose place retains, or can be made to retain, some elements of original growth, especially if these are of uneven form and, above all, if they possess a woody aspect and a filled or dry creek bed, is the opportunity given for wild-gardening, one of the most charming sorts of development that can be conceived. Nature must be his chief model, and the varieties of development are so numerous that it is impossible on paper to suggest all of their possibilities. Flowers will be planted, not with an eye to symmetry nor even of color or form or height grouping, but where, as in the open fields or beneath woodland arbors, they most likely would find themselves at home. The number of flowers that offer themselves for such treatment is legion, for it must not be supposed that only what we still consider wildflowers belong in a wild garden. Every flower, in its original form, was a wild flower, so that almost any selection out of the flora we discover in our supply man's catalogue will suit us as well in this purpose.

The naturalization of bulbs comes easily to mind as among the possibilities of the wild garden. Narcissus, crocus, snowdrops, iris, gladioli are suggestions of the sort of bulbs that are best chosen. Those that distinctly do better with annual or biennial transplanting ought not to be used, but those that tend to colonize themselves and to approach perfection nearer the less one interferes with them. They should be planted in as broad masses as possible, in general with the individual bulbs and rhizomes farther apart than under ordinary treatment that they may have room in which to multiply without becoming overcrowded.

But not only bulbs but perennials will be found satisfactory for this purpose. It is to be remembered that, with us, many annuals may be treated as perennials that, at the east, do not outlive the current season. Such, for instance, is the eschscholtzia, which by all means should find place in the wild garden. Snapdragons persist here year after year; scabiosas the same. Many annuals are, with us, so free seedling that they have the quality of perennials when thus naturalized.

This caution with regard to the wild garden should be remembered that, since the natural growth will tend to give considerable shade, flowers that must have the full sun throughout the day or most of it are to be planted only at the approaches to the wild garden where they are assured of its rays. In the list of flowers on two consecutive Sundays recently in this series was indicated for each what were its predilections as regards shade.

The walks in the wild garden should be as "natural" as one finds them in the woods, of no uniform width or direction. They should wander here beneath an overhanging bough and there out into the open, giving continually changing views of the floral investiture. Where the terrain permits, let them vary, too, from the level.

The wild garden is not to be thought of as one that is unkempt or carelessly constructed. While an ordered disorder is ever allowable, it will need at least a portion of the attention that one gives to more formally executed portions of the grounds. Nor will it be found possible to establish such a garden by accepting the soil as it is. There is too apt to be an inimical undergrowth of roots in the soil, considerable sourness that will need the usual lime cure and too little plant food without the use of manure to sustain flowers that are to persist year after year.

Besides the florists' catalogs and the three or four books that have been written on California wild flowers, the following list of possible plants is intended to be suggestive. In establishing the garden it is best with many of the perennials mentioned that they be grown on for a year or so under intensive cul-

tivation than that they be planted out directly upon being secured from the nurseryman. The most economical scheme is, the seed box and the sheltered corner in the yard, seeding in the one and transplanting to the other for thorough establishment before removal of the plants to their permanent domicile. Here, then, is a list of a few worthy plants:

**Bulbs:** Tulip, brodiaea, bluebell, grape hyacinth, montbretia, lilies, snowdrop, fritillaria, crocus, narcissus, gladiolus, iris.

**Low-growing plants:** Sweet alyssum, anemone, sea pink and sea lavender, dwarf campanulas, lily of the valley, Alpine pinks, heaths, candy-tuft, lychnis, forget-me-not, dwarf perennial phlox, primrose, saxifrage, silene, violet.

**Taller-growing plants:** Acornite, anchusa, Japanese anemone, snapdragon, columbine, bamboo and grasses, cineraria, delphinium, sweet William, fox-glove, doricum, ferns, lupine, eschscholtzia, evening primrose, oriental poppy, phlox decussata, golden glow, scabiosa caucasica, kniphofia.

Water plants have been spoken of in a previous article in this series. Excellent use may be made of climbers, allowing them to work their way up trees and over banks as well. The common English ivy is excellent covering for all waste banks which are not to be planted and, in a short time, has a most pleasing aspect. Many flowering trees and shrubs are useful as well in such locations.

### USE PRUNING SHEARS FOR BETTER BERRIES.

Home gardeners who want lots of loganberries, blackberries, raspberries, and currants next year should see to it that with the arrival of winter—the dormant season for plants—they put in a few hours' work with the pruning shears, in order to have their plants in such condition that they will bear more and better fruit next season, and in such shape that the berries can be picked with lessened danger of scratching.

At the same time, strawberry plants should be improved by removing the older plants and giving room to the younger and more thrifty ones, or by replacing with new plants old ones which have outlived their usefulness or proved to be poor in yield. Neglect of proper pruning and renewal means that bush fruits soon run into a tangled thicket, while strawberries produce only small, seedy, misshapen fruits. A small amount of care will reward the backyard farmer with many weeks of fruit.

In response to many letters asking how to prune berries or increase their yield, the University of California has issued a circular, No. 164, on "Small Fruit Culture in California." It may be obtained free by writing to the College of Agriculture at Berkeley. It gives advice suited to California conditions as to how to choose favorable soil and how to plant, cultivate, and prune small fruits. Photographs are given to show the best methods of training the plants, so that air and light will be admitted to all parts of the plant and the fruit be easy to pick.

Of California berries, the loganberry, a native creation, has won special name for the state because of its abundant fruiting and the excellence of its flavor.

## WILL PLAY SANTA

NEW YORK, Sept. 22. — Maimed French poilus will play Santa Claus to the kiddies in the French war zone this Christmas, while the American Red Cross will attend to the financial details, according to an announcement made here today by the New York chapter of the National Red Cross.

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SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1917.

## BOOK REVIEWS AND LIBRARY NOTES

*"Philosophy and the Social Problem," Work of Grace and Dignity, Is One of Lasting Value  
Paul Kester, in Novel of Unusual Merit, Approaches the Race Problem in a New Manner*

### PHILOSOPHICAL WORK BY DURANT

**D**ISCUSSING Darwin a few years ago Professor Dewey remarked that "philosophy began with some sense of its essentially political basis and mission—a recognition that its problems were those of the organization of a just social order—but it soon got lost in the dreams of another world." If we add to this the indictment that epistemology has been allowed to smother much of the spark by which philosophy should have beckoned the world, we shall have explained most of philosophy's unpopularity. Unpopular is precisely what philosophy is, and who would say that philosophy has always been and always will be unpopular but begs the question. As a day-to-day food for the majority of human minds the defense is valid; they do not function finely enough to assimilate it. But as the god in the machine of their lives it should never have faltered in an attempt to achieve pulsance.

Subordination of philosophy to religion has been one of the means of its retrogression as an aiding principle in the world. Either religion did not need its support or, by needing, proved unworthy to receive it. Puzzling over artificial problems of knowledge again wasted the time of still another line of men who might have busted themselves with more useful things, such men as Descartes and Kant and Hegel. Of the making of words there has been no end; the student of much of philosophy may justly exclaim, and seek, if he escapes with any ambitions for the human race, a way out of the maze and back into some more useful sphere for speculation.

Such a search has been instituted, with much grace and dignity and with what promises much of lasting value, by Will Durant of Columbia University's staff, and he has traced it in a volume issued this month on "Philosophy and the Social Problem." Dr. Durant sets for himself two main theses; first, that an approach to the social problem through philosophy is the prime condition of even a moderately successful treatment of this problem; second, that an approach to philosophy through the social problem is indispensable to the revitalization of philosophy. He strengthens himself through the first several chapters of the book by the discovery in one philosopher after another, Socrates and Plato, Bacon, Spinoza and Nietzsche, that the social problem has been after all the basic concern of many of the greatest ones.

Perhaps the most interesting portions of the volume are the five chapters devoted respectively to these five philosophers. It was no simple task, we take it, to say aught new of Sophocles or Bacon, nor had Dr. Durant essayed that feat. What he has done is two-fold, to recall to us many forgotten diets and to bring down to date their applicability. He has billy-sundayed these venerable men, not with slang—the book throughout is admirably expressed—but in method. He has found that all vital speculation is vital not only contemporaneously but enduringly. For instance: "So with most of us reformers, we wish to change things, not because

### NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM, SUBJECT OF BOOK ON AMERICAN FINANCE

*Question Usually Intricately Handled Is Presented in Simple, Readable Form for General Reader*

**T**HERE is, probably, no question more complex than that of public finance. Because this is so, each city, each state, and even the nation, finds existent a peculiar situation in which the most important economic problem before it is understood only by a group of experts. One cannot question a rate or argue a reduction in taxes without fortifying himself with the figures of an expert. The problem is beyond the layman and the explanations of those who do know are no more satisfactory than the physician's prescription to a patient who does not read Latin.

Charles Wallace Collins has written a book on "The National Budget System and American Finance." With the war, the cost of running the government is immeasurably increased and the question of the budget system becomes at once a matter of vital importance. But to present this system to a general public is another matter. For the student of economics, of finance, and of efficiency, there are books a-plenty to be read in place of this one. The general reader, how-

ever little he may shun the intricacies of economical problems, does possess a close interest in the taxation which supports his government. He is part in the plan and it means dollars and cents to him. Collins is writing to this man.

"I have attempted," says Collins, "even at the loss of scientific technique to make this position readable. The work is not intended to be original or exhaustive. If it should serve further to clarify the subject in the popular mind its purpose shall have been accomplished."

Collins argues for the budget system for the United States and tells what adjustments could be made, short of a constitutional amendment, to secure its adoption. The book is just such a one as many a student of government has wished to find at hand. It is an introduction to a subject too often shunned for its reputation for intricacy and it is the sort of an introduction that makes for a substantial acquaintanceship.

("The National Budget System and American Finance," by Charles Wallace Collins; New York; Macmillan, \$1.25.)

have been refused 'permission' to fill lecture engagements in America because he had not been sufficiently patriotic; and one of the most prominent of living philosophers loses his chair because he supposes that conscience has rights against cabinets.

The most famous of living dramatists finds himself unsafe in London streets because he has dared to criticize his government; the most able of living novelists finds it convenient to leave Paris because there are still some Germans whom he does not hate, and an American community full of constitutional lawyers shows its law of 'love and order' by stoning a group of boys bent on expounding the desirability of syndicalism."

The chapter on Nietzsche is handled with refreshing intelligence, refreshing because so rare. What modern feminism, socialism, eugenics, anarchism and the like contribute is reviewed in one of the briefest but one of the most capably written chapters in the book. Beyond a consideration of the reconstructive function of philosophy, Dr. Durant comes to consider organized intelligence, to plead therefore, to suggest information as a panacea for many modern ills, to investigate sex, art and play as to their part in the social reconstruction and to give some attention to our educational system. The picturesque concluding chapter, "The Reader Speaks," contains the writer's own conclusions, somewhat tentatively expressed, yet with sincerity, and withal, with such conviction as to make any brief examination of it here unjust. In addition to an attentive reading this chapter deserves the most earnest examination.—R. H. D.

("Philosophy and the Social Problem," by Will Durant; New York, Macmillan, \$1.50.)

we love our fellows much more than conservatives do, nor because we believe that happiness varies with income; but because we hear the call of the beautiful and see in the mind's eye another form wherein the world might come more pleasingly to sight."

That is from Plato, though it may never have appeared in Greek letters. Thus for modern readers does Dr. Durant express a Socratic conclusion:

"There is, in the old sense of the word, no such thing as morality; there is only intelligence or stupidity. Yes, virtue is calculus, horrible as that may sound to long and timid ears; to calculate properly just what you must do to attain your real ends, to see just what and where your good is and to make for it—that is all that can without indecency be asked of any man, that is all that is ever vouchsafed by any man who is intelligent."

Dr. Durant, then, finds in Socrates especially the demand that intelligence be understood as virtue; in Plato, the plea for harmony and culture and the making of philosopher-kings; in Bacon, a repeated emphasis on knowledge as power and upon the necessity of science socializing itself; in Spinoza, an understanding of popular sovereignty and the general will and a declaration for the right of revolution; in Nietzsche, the insistence on the will to power and the making of an aristocracy finally unassailable. Discussing Spinoza Dr. Durant calls timely attention to the extent to which free speech prevails:

"It may be wholesome to remind ourselves," he writes, "by a few examples, that however universal the theory of free speech may be, the practice is still rather sporadic. An American professor is dismissed because he thinks there is a plethora of unearned income in his country; an English publicist is reported to

### "HIS OWN COUNTY"; KESTER

**M**OST novels on the race problem have borne prejudice in too-evident guise. The reader is harrowed with outrages perpetrated by the exceptional black man or upon him by what we would hope to be the exceptional white mob. The question of black and white has been argued, has been premised largely upon the crimes certain negroes have committed, and the general phases of the development of the race have been neglected. In no other field of literature do we have so many gruesome scenes. It has seemed that if the author cherish an ambition to describe violent death and brutality, all he needs do is write a "race problem" story, and as a result we have had the harrowing tales, the pursuits of fear-crazed blacks through the swamps, blood-hounds baying through the night, and the flames licking closer and closer to the feet of a securely bound creature who has been cornered by a posse. Such descriptions, in books on another subject, would serve to bar them from the established and reputable publishing houses.

Paul Kester, author of "His Own Country," has written of the problem in a manner deserving of serious consideration. The novel reflects years of study and a painstaking desire to be fair. It is the author's mission to present the white man's side of the argument and his manner is to let the white men of his creation speak for themselves. Without prejudice he has approached a subject that may be effectively treated in no other way. As an evidence of the desire to present both sides, as far as his mind is capable of seeing them, one has but to accept the negro character Dr. Brent, a magnificent man who gives in stirring and impressive manner the side of the argument in opposition to that of the author. Because Brent's position is not that of the writer it is natural that he is not given the justice that is accorded to the white. A man cannot be expected to out-argue his own convictions, especially when he considers the expression of those convictions in the light of a mission.

Nevertheless the Dr. Brent, opponent of the author, and opponent of the whites, leader of the new movement for the liberation of the blacks, and apostle of the day when they may be received on grounds of equality, is a character in fiction to be admired. He is the outstanding figure in a book that is an outstanding book of the year. To Kester the reading public is indebted not only for a serious consideration of a great question but for a novel of unusual worth.

Kester has set his scenes on a large stage and has peopled his cast with scores of men and women. The possessor of an ability to dramatize situations he has put a peculiar force into his chapters that make them seem visible and in action. When it is remembered that for ten years he harbored the idea of writing this book there will be less cause for marveling that he has set about his task in so exhaustive a manner. Possessing the argument and the zeal for its expansion

(Continued on Next Page)



## BOOK OF CORN

**"American Indian Corn"  
Tells of Uses of Cereal  
and How to Prepare It;  
Timed With Advice to  
Save Wheat Supply.**

Now that it is a duty of patriotism to save wheat, to eat substitutes, and to encourage this action in others, there is a timeliness in a work that would tell the story of the homely American Indian Corn, its uses and how to prepare it.

Under the name, "American Indian Corn," Charles J. Murphy, formerly commissioner for the state of Nebraska, has covered the subject in such a way that every housewife who reads it will not only be enabled to be a better patriot but will find new and delightful additions to her menu in so doing. The book is the story of a cheap, wholesome and nutritious food and it recites one hundred and fifty ways to prepare and cook it.

Jeannette Young Norton, known as the author of "Mrs. Norton's Cook Book," has revised and edited the volume and has given to it the woman's touch without which it might not be able to reach the American kitchen unquestioned. She has also written a characteristic foreword.

In view of the threatened shortage of wheat, the important part to be played by our great national product, corn, in supplying the needs of the world is strikingly evident. This volume contains a full series of recipes and dishes made of corn, some sufficiently light and delicate for an invalid, others of a substance suited to meet the demands of hard labor in the field. It is the book, the Story of Corn, and as American as the Redskin. That the patriotic women of America will welcome it goes without saying.

("American Indian Corn," by Chas. J. Murphy; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.75.)

## ON THE RIGHT OF BRITISH LINE

Few personal narratives of the great war have been written with the same simple though tense style as that of Captain Gilbert Nobbs, whose "On the Right of the British Line" promises to become a historical landmark when future writers attempt the tremendous, overwhelming epic of the Somme. Nowhere does Captain Nobbs, British line officer, become a decorative writer.

"Concise realism" may describe the book's spirit—and yet that does not apply altogether. For, in every word—in every phrase—bigger drama than that done by most playwrights meets the eye. Captain Nobbs was blinded in the battle for Louze Wood—one of the countless, small military brushes of the Somme battle. Yet, the "brush" becomes a world battle under the simple pen of this officer, and his story of London clerks and office men, who fought their way to the objectives "at any cost," should do more than encourage our own army of civilian soldiers, some day destined to face the same enemy in the same way.

Of the company's advance through the wood to the objectives—of the almost complete obliteration of the fighting unit—of Captain Nobbs' own wounds and his many days spent in a shell crater before rescue—all of these things are written with the short, concise style of a military man plus an ability to visualize drama.

The big drama is over when Captain Nobbs is discovered in the shell-plot by German Red Cross workers and interned. The writer tells of conditions in the German hospitals and prison camps, and he tells of them in a matter of fact way which, however, does not hide the truth. It will do American soldiers much good to know just what they are going into. It will do American parents and relatives good to know what they may expect. And the lover of drama may find big drama in this—the plain story of a man who lost his sight, while fighting for England—H. M. L.

("On the Right of the British Line," by Captain Gilbert Nobbs; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.25.)

## POET WINS HEARTS OF THE KHAKI CLAD BOYS IN CAMP AT FORT MASON

**James W. Foley Does His Bit and Turns Tables on Some  
Who Would Have Fun With Him**

By Graham West

"What we won't do to this poet!"

It was the gleeful, expectant ejaculation of a young soldier who crowded into the front row of the army Y. M. C. A. auditorium tent at Fort Mason on the night that James W. Foley, poet-humorist, made his first appearance before a khaki-clad audience.

Foley had volunteered his services to the national war work council of the Young Men's Christian Association. He had felt that he ought to do his bit at this time. If it was possible to bring some small measure of happiness into the life of the soldiers in the camps he wanted to do it. His services had been gladly accepted and Foley was sent to Fort Mason to entertain the soldiers in the army Y. M. C. A. tent.

These khaki-clad lads had just come in from a few weeks engaged in guarding railroad bridges and trestles in remote places. The paymaster hadn't greeted them on their arrival and they were camped in a fog-swept belt where warmth and comfort were unknown. When the announcement was made that a poet would entertain them some of the more adventurous ones saw a chance for a little banter and good-natured sport.

The poet-humorist sensed this feeling as he gazed over the sea of faces confronting him. A close student of human nature, born of many years' experience on the frontier, he saw at once that a real job was before him. Already the audience was tuning up. The shuffling of feet and the forced coughs denoted this.

"Probably every man of you has a dog at home," said the poet, "so I am going to tell a dog story." And he did. The lad that had crowded into the front seat, fearful he was to be cheated out of his chance for a little

fun, blurted out a remark intended to be funny and embarrassing. It drew a smile from Foley, who took the audience into his confidence by telling him that the poundman was sitting where the noise had come from.

A shout of laughter greeted this and the bolsterous one was annihilated and for half an hour what that poet didn't do to those soldiers!

He had them sobbing and laughing by turns. He recited "That Old-Fashioned Girl," with its intimate glimpse of home and serious faces listened to every word in a silence that was expressive of their feelings and their appreciation. Then adroitly he told a humorous story and the misty faces illuminated with a smile.

The poet dissolved into a human being with power to sway their feelings at will. "We could listen to you all night," said a lad in the audience.

It took Foley only thirty minutes to change a whole regiment's idea regarding poets.

For eighteen years the poet-humorist was a newspaperman. It was in this work that he came to be a keen judge of human nature. He has been chairman of a state central committee, secretary to two governors, three times secretary of a state senate. He is a friend of humanity, a philosopher and when he faces an audience composed of soldiers or sailors his heart goes out to them. He recalls his youth and his spirit is contagious. Then he puts across a real sermon. Not like a minister does. What he says is in verse and it ends in this manner:

"I don't set up to be a judge of right or wrong in men,  
I've lost the trail sometimes myself,  
and may get lost again.  
So when I see a man who looks as though he'd gone astray,  
I want to shove my hand in his and help him find the way."

## "HIS OWN COUNTY"; KESTER

(Continued From Preceding Page)

sion, it is fortunate that he also possesses the skill in narration to make of his especial hobby a novel to live through many a season.

Some idea of the arguments of Dr. Brent, the author's negro character, and an argument which the reader is asked to believe is that of many black men today, is to be found in this quotation:

"You have come not so much to listen to me as an advocate of race equality as to pass judgment upon myself as a man. I might seek to arouse your sympathy but I have no such intention. All such matters are of concern to me and to the little circle of my friends, but they are utterly unimportant when compared to the great cause I represent. Gentlemen, I must repeat myself, I must ask you as I have asked others before if you understand, if you comprehend that the time is not far distant when there will be two nations within this republic? A white nation and a black nation? Can you comprehend what it will mean if these two nations are in essential conflict? I say to you, men of the North, as I have said to the men of the South, if you will not allow us our political rights in your nation, you will force us to become a separate nation. . . . What I am here to make you realize is that the day will come, is coming fast, when we can compel the freedom which is ours by right."

And so the subject is handled, is banded back and forth by a half hundred whites and blacks. Out of the discussion, and out of the intensely interesting story, comes the argument of the author. If this argument does not come home to the reader there remains nevertheless, a novel which, apart from its mission, is one of the best to have been written by an American in recent years—A. B. S.

("His Own Country," by Paul Kester; Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, \$1.50.)

## NATURE-LOVER

**"Top of the Continent" Is  
Story to Inspire Genuine  
Appreciation of Beauties  
of Our National Parks.**

While it is particularly intended for girls and boys, "The Top of the Continent," by Robert Sterling Yard will find appreciative readers wherever it may find those who love the out-doors and the mountain fastnesses. Yard has used the medium of fiction to make vivid his impressions of the system of national parks in this country. It is his purpose in writing the book to present an appreciation of the beauties and wonders of nature which the government has made accessible to its people for enjoyment.

Yard, a sincere nature lover, would instill a desire for learning in this field, into the young. The story, itself, apart from the setting is a simple and delightful one and is one to inspire an interest in the drama of world-making, and an appreciation of the meaning of natural scenery. The book is not a manual, not a scientific treatise to add study hours to the ones the child is given in school, but is simply an informative tale of the out-doors.

Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, has written a foreword to the book in which he describes the author as one who loves the national playgrounds and joins in expressing Yard's hope that they may become more widely known as great schools.

To the boy who seems lacking in an interest in the world so close about him in California, the world of shadowed forests, damp ferns, cool mountain paths, rushing brooks, winding trails, and invigorating hikes, this book may come as a revelation. To the one who knows something of his state and its possibilities for wonderment the book will become, in no time, an old friend. The book is supplied with well chosen pictures.

("The Top of the Continent," by Robert Sterling Yard. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.75.)

## MACHINE GUN MANUAL IS OUT

Any man with reason to believe that he will, within the next few months, be serving in a machine-gun corps will do well to read "Machine Gun Practice and Tactics," by Lieutenant K. B. McKellar, of the Canadian Machine Gun Service. The author has been at the front for the past three years and it has been his duty to instruct men for active service in the present war. The methods of organizing the machine gun units and the sequence of training are described. Organization and duties in the trenches, talking over the trenches, field work, night firing, and overhead firing are some of the subjects treated. A brief vocabulary of military terms is included in the book.

("Machine Gun Practice and Tactics," by Lieut. K. B. McKellar. New York, Macmillan, \$0.90.)

## THE YALE SHAKESPEARE.

A new edition of Shakespeare's works, under the title, of "The Yale Shakespeare" and edited under the direction of the department of English of Yale University, is being planned for publication by the Yale University Press. This edition, to be complete in forty volumes, is edited by a committee consisting of Dean Wilbur Lucius Cross and Professors Tucker Brooke and Willard Higley Durham. The text is substantially that of Craig's Oxford Shakespeare and each volume contains a glossary, notes and appendices. Every effort has been made to give the edition an attractive format, not suggestive of the conventional text-book.

## ALLEN FRENCH.

Allen French, the author of "The Runaway," "The Junior Cup" and other popular juveniles, writes that this year gardening crowds a good deal into his regular work. "I had meant to limit my garden in size," he writes, "feeling less enthusiasm than when I was writing my two books on vegetable gardening. But the food campaign appeal caused me to plant my usual half acre. In it my whole family has worked, even my nine-year-old boy, at first cultivating, later picking and preparing the vegetables for the 200 glass jars which I expect to take home with me this fall."



# From The California Weeklies

## Bride Would Take Girl Friend On Tour

Miss Elsa Maxwell, who is being feted by the smart set, is an interesting young woman of much talent. This is her first extended visit to these parts since she left her home some fifteen years ago to carve a niche for herself in the world of song and story.

She spent her girlhood at Belvedere, and was the bosom companion of Elsa Cook, now Mrs. Ross Ambler Curran. The two girls were of very different types, but adored each other in the romantic way of girls in their teens. When Sterling Postley came along and induced the beautiful Elsa Cook to marry him, Elsa Maxwell grieved as only sixteen can grieve when deserted by a chum. Not so the fair young bride, and every one wondered at the equanimity with which she faced separation from her inseparable companion. And after the wedding ceremony the reason was forthcoming. The bride had no intention of separating from her friend. She had quietly made every arrangement, including the purchase of the railroad ticket, for Miss Maxwell to accompany them on their honeymoon jaunt. It was a nice little surprise for every one, including the bridegroom, but no one seemed to think much of the scheme except the bride, and she grew fearful and refused to go at all unless accompanied by her friend. Finally she was convinced that the only proper honeymoon is the honeymoon a deux, so with many tears and fond farewells, she left Miss Maxwell behind.

Elsa Maxwell, being filled with the large spirit of adventure, did not tarry long in these parts after the death of her father, but went over to Europe, where she was a welcome addition to the clever American colony. Her songs and ditties soon became the rage in the music halls of Continental Europe, and she made a unique place for herself in that field. After the war broke out, Miss Maxwell returned to New York to help Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont put on a suffrage benefit, many of the songs of which were written by Miss Maxwell.

With Lady Lister-Kaye, Miss Maxwell has been the house guest of Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, who is occupying the Poniatowski place at Burlingame. Miss Maxwell will visit Mrs. Curran before she returns East next week with the Guinness family.—News Letter.

## Discomforts In War Land

Letters from Miss Ethel Crocker, who is in Paris with her aunt, Princess Poniatowski, and from Miss Francis Jolliffe and the other San Franciscans in France, give one some idea of the personal discomforts of living there now, for no amount of money buys special privileges, and all are under the same inhibitions about eating and bathing. The American passion for the brimming bath tub is as great as the English predilection in that direction, and on bathing day in Paris the Americans congratulate each other on the event, and discuss the joys thereof with an enthusiasm that even we who may have a daily warm bath do not find it difficult to imagine.

The Americans in Paris all write of the touching scenes when the first American soldiers arrived. Every one who has boys over there will be delighted to hear that the French, in spite of their own heavy burdens, have literally adopted these boys. In a letter from Miss Daisy Polk, whose engagement to a French general was recently announced, comes the news that each American boy has been made the special protegee of some French family, and is looked after like a son of that family, the little comforts that mean so much to the men in the trenches to be supplemented by those French adopted relatives, and the home is open to the American boy when he is off duty in Paris.—News Letter.

An Olympia woman is the first to go on record to denounce the "jumper garb." She has appealed to the State Labor Commissioner to save her from overalls. Naturally she is not a married woman.—News Letter.

## Mrs. Carolan Backs Venture

Mrs. Francis Carolan and a number of other women are interesting themselves in a new toy shop where the things made by the Pollus of France and the French women are sold and the profits returned to France. Mrs. Carolan assisted the young woman who is to manage the shop in finding these suitable headquarters, and helped to conduct the sales on the opening day with the business-like energy of one accustomed to punch a time clock.

A number of New York women are running shops of one sort or another for their favorite war charities. Mrs. Guinness, for example, has thirty women working in the smart shops in New York where clothes are designed for the fashionables and the profits used for war relief. The models which were shown at the recent fashion show here, managed by Mrs. Guinness, are now back in the New York shop, but their trip across the continent brought many orders from the fashionables here, which means that the shop and the staff of workers will have to be enlarged. As Mrs. Guinness is not just a figurehead in the business who has lent her name, but actually is enamored of the job of running the shop, she is hurrying back to New York to branch out on a larger scale than heretofore. The Guinness girls have become great favorites in the peninsula, and the family will be much missed when they move out of the Poniatowski place.—News Letter.

## Aked's Old Congregation

The Rev. Henry Frank is the New Yorker whom the Interdenominationalists brought here after Dr. Aked turned them down. The "Inter" (if I may shorten an awkward name) broke away from the First Congregational church when the bigwigs of that congregation fired Dr. Aked. The "Inter" were the members of Dr. Aked's original congregation who stood by him when he was lambasted for joining Hank Ford's funny party aboard the Oscar II and for so far forgetting his dignity as to play leap frog with the bewhiskered Jenkin Lloyd Jones. After the "Inter" withdrew and formed their new congregation they invited Dr. Aked to be their pastor. But he didn't fancy the salary they offered, so he went to Riverside, and the "Inter" got Dr. Frank instead. There is no hard feeling. I hear that Dr. Aked will come here soon and conduct a religious service for the "Inter." He may preach or he may lecture or he may dance like Ted Shawn or he may play leap frog for the "Inter"—you never can tell what Dr. Aked will do. Meanwhile Ted Shawn will entertain the "Inter" and uplift their thoughts religiously with "a dance-drama of spiritual awakening." It will be much more refined than Billy Sunday.—Town Talk.

## Oakland and Six-Cent Fare

Oakland is being educated systematically to the idea of a six-cent streetcar fare. So long as the matter is in the educational stage the city which has had a university as its neighbor for close to half a century is bearing up well. It is when the change comes, if it does, that the extra cent will be held up before the gaze of the thousands in their improvement club meetings, and the argument will be on. In almost every issue of the "Key Route News," the little bulletin gently urged upon passengers on all of the Oakland cars, there are arguments for the change in fare. Therein it is stated that other cities have charged six cents and have survived, and all of the arguments, plausible ones too, are presented. Along with the six-cent idea there is hinted an alternative and perhaps it is with the idea of winning this alternative that the six-cent bogey is displayed. It is that there shall be a straight five-cent fare on every line, which means no transfers and no reduced rates to privileged or very young persons. Oakland may not get the six-cent fare, but if it doesn't it may find itself taking its car rides straight.—Town Talk.

## Can They Afford It?

Should city officials, elective or appointive, receive payment for their services when not on the job, is the question. The angles are varied. Can the city afford such luxury even if the men are serving their country? Is it permissible if the absentee's work is divided among others and no increased expense incurred?

Would they pay councilmen when they are absent from duty over thirty days and not pay a policeman, fireman or any other appointed employee who is granted leave of absence.

This is really a matter for the people to settle and if the charter permits such expenditures and the auditor can so be convinced, it is really the people who should decide.

Let the council and mayor ask them. Commissioner Heywood says that altho it may be a patriotic movement, that the general conditions will so be disturbed that all good that might arise would be counteracted—and besides the city laws do not permit such actions.

Mayor Irving and the majority of the council expressed strong sentiments in favor of the proposal. In the meanwhile downstairs is decidedly interested to see if the council will "strain at the gnat and swallow the camel."

Let the people decide—in other words ask the civic and social organizations to express an opinion.—Informally.—Berkeley Courier.

## Two Who Will Be Missed

Two girls of the smart set are going to be very much missed this winter, because of the fact that they are each planning to accompany their fathers who have recently received appointments with Herbert Hoover to Washington. They are Miss Amy Requa and Miss Josephine Lindley. Mark Requa recently received the appointment and he plans to remain at the National Capital during the remainder of the war. Many very charming entertainments have been given in honor of Mrs. Requa and her daughter before their departure.

Miss Elizabeth Adams, who, by the by, has just recently come into a large fortune left her by her aunt Mrs. Julia Prather, gave a very pretty dinner dance in Miss Requa's honor.

Curtis Lindley will also be associated with Hoover, and pretty blonde Josephine Lindley will be the guest for a time, of Mrs. Hoover in Washington. Miss Lindley, who is vivacious, talented and unusually attractive, will be a splendid representative of San Francisco's society in Washington.

Both Miss Lindley and Miss Requa will be much missed from this winter's gaieties.—The Wasp.

## A High Class Private

A very amusing story is going the rounds in army circles which concerns an officer fairly well up in army rank. He, it seems, uses an open touring car, which because of his rank is placed at his disposal by the government. And of course, he is also provided with an army chauffeur to run it. So his accustomed driver, having been ordered on other duty, he looked over his men and finally chose a nice-looking, well set up young private who was new in the service, but who claimed to know something of automobiles.

And each day as he drove up before Colonel —'s quarters and took Mrs. — for a ride, they became more impressed with his gentlemanly bearing.

One very foggy and cold day, however, as Mrs. — was planning to go for her daily spin, she looked out and spied a very handsome limousine standing at the curb. She hurried out and addressed the nice-looking soldier chauffeur—"Why—what does this mean?—Where is the car I usually have?" "Beg pardon Mrs. —" answered the soldier, "but it was such a cold and windy day that I thought your touring car would be too drafty for you, so I borrowed my mother's limousine for the day!" Needless to say Mrs. — was flabbergasted.—The Wasp.

## Story of Boy Poet and War Ending

Some few years ago the attention of that rare Irish genius, Lord Dunsany, was directed to a peasant boy in County Meath named Francis Ledwidge. The boy was humbly employed on the country roads of Meath, but he was also a poet—a poet of the Irish soil, as John Clare was a poet of the English soil and James Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd," a poet of the Scots soil. Lord Dunsany encouraged the lad in his versifying, and saw to it at the proper time that he should have the reward of a published volume. That volume was called "Songs of the Field" and when it appeared the critics hailed a singer with a fresh new voice. Francis Ledwidge enlisted to fight for Ireland and the Empire. One of the "Songs of the Field" is called

### AFTER MY LAST SONG.

Where I shall rest when my last song is over  
The air is smelling like a feast of wine;  
And purple breakers of the windy clover  
Shall roll to cool this burning brow of mine;  
And there shall come to me, when day is told,  
The peace of sleep when I am gray and old.

I'm wild for wandering to the far-off places  
Since one forsook me whom I held most dear.  
I want to see new wonders and new faces  
Beyond East seas; but I will win back here.

When my last song is sung, and voice are cold  
As thawing snow, and I am gray and old,  
Oh paining eyes, but not with salty weeping,  
My heart is like a sod in winter rain;

Ere you will see those baying waters leaping  
Like hungry hounds once more, how many a pain  
Shall heal; but when my last short song is trod,  
You'll sleep here on wan cheeks grown thin and old.

Francis Ledwidge was not to be "gray and old." He was killed in action on July 31, and went to keep his "rendezvous with Death" as Rupert Brooke of England and Alan Seeger of the United States had kept it before him.—Town Talk.

## Fickle Maid Won? Perhaps!

It is being whispered about that one of our fairest and most popular young society belles, who has been laughingly called the most fickle maid of the younger set, has at last been ensnared by the wiles of small Danny Cupid. The lucky man has worshipped most consistently at her feet for several months, but lately hardly deigned to glance in his direction until one fine day, when he presented himself before her arrayed in the chosen garb of Uncle Sam. Since then she has been seen quite constantly in his company and if the diligence with which she is applying all of her spare moments to the knitting of olive drab sweaters proves anything, I should say that at last the gallant youth has found the road to her heart.

Each time she summons her friends to tea or to luncheon, they are quite prepared to hear the news, but, of course, she gaily denies it.—The Wasp.

## Mrs. Malaprop Is Heard From

The trouble of being a Mrs. Malaprop is that people invent malapropisms and pin them on you. We have a Mrs. Malaprop in this city, and there is no question she has said many amusingly twisted things. But I don't believe she makes all the mistakes that are attributed to her. The latest is funny, even though not true. The story runs that she acquired recently a small motor car, and remarked concerning it:

"Now that we have a runaway, we must get a garbage." Town Talk.

All Oakland is really incensed over the recent daring boost in the price of milk. Apparently an additional ice water gratuitously contributed to the service does not cook the aggravation.—News Letter.



## ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

By Morris Miller

If a man is quite stubborn and lazy  
and slow,

His friends say he's thorough and firm,  
His enemies cry, "He's a bull-headed  
guy!"

Or other opprobrious term.  
If a man is quite haughty and lofty  
of air,

Some say he has plenty of pride,  
While others will snort, "He's the  
snobbiest sort,  
And he's terribly thick in the  
hide!"

If a man saves his money and counts  
every cent,

His friends say he's thrifty and  
wise,

While others will sneer, "He is posi-  
tively queer,  
It's the tightwad I mostly de-  
spise!"

If a man is good-humored and easy  
to please,

His friends say he's cheerful in  
tone,

But others will shout, "He's a very  
weak lout  
And he hasn't a mind of his own!"

Whatever your nature, whatever your  
mood,

Whatever the shape of your head,  
Your friends it may please, but there  
always are these

Who will call them all failings in-  
stead.

It's hard to be liked and admired by  
them all.

Not many can do it, it's true,  
And he in the end is the fortunate  
friend

Who sincerely is liked by a few.

## THE GATE.

The lodge admitted Daniel Hawk,  
He proved a rowdy lout,  
And though accepted in a walk,  
They had to run him out.

## THE HAPPY DAYS.

To see the little lads at play  
With marbles makes one yearn  
For pleasant hours of yesterday.  
Ah, that they might return!

With pockets filled how very proud  
We counted out the heaps,  
And how, though we were not al-  
lowed,  
We loved to play for keeps!

## LADY MOTORISTS.

No one objects greatly to being  
chased down a side street by a lady  
motorist. If there are a few people  
about to laugh with you in your  
amusement the incident is all the  
more enjoyable.

On a crowded street however when  
you are hurrying about your affairs  
it is annoying to be picked out by a



lady motorist when you are too busy  
to give the time to it. Nobody likes  
to have to drop everything and ship  
about with an electric in spirited  
chase just to please a lady who is a  
perfect stranger.

Things are getting to the point  
where lady motorists expect too much  
of the average pedestrian. It would  
be more reasonable in the lady if she  
would first ask her victim if he can  
give her a little of his time in which  
case she would like to pursue him  
half a block. This would be fair to  
everybody. Young lady motorists in  
roadsters dart into cross streets with  
no regard for the rules of the game  
and someday when someone is chased  
unfairly he will raise a holler and  
pedestrians everywhere will lose all  
patience and refuse to be chased any  
more.

## TRUE ALSO.

Who will not fight  
But runs away  
Will turn in flight  
Most any day.

## ALL SWELL FOLKS.

The lovely and elegant home of  
that crown prince of hospitality, the  
big hearted and noble souled Ab  
Weaver, was a radiant scene of en-  
chanting loveliness, for Cuid had  
brought one of his finest offerings to  
the court of Hyman, for the lovable  
Miss Maudie, the beautiful daughter  
of Mr. Weaver and his refined and  
most excellent wife, who is a lady  
of rarest charms and sweetest graces  
dedicated her life's ministry to Dr.  
James E. Hobgood, the brilliant and  
gifted and talented son of that ripe  
scholar and renowned educator, the  
learned Prof. Hobgood, the very able  
and successful president of the Ox-  
ford Female College—Charlotte  
(Ky.) Chronicle.

## OTHERS.

We cheer the lads who march away  
Yet what of those who have to stay?  
Because of freckles on their nose  
Or one or two unshapely toes,  
Because, though full of vim and  
youth,  
They need a filling in a tooth?  
These too would like to share the  
cheers

And have the plaudits in their ears.  
They too would like to have a chance  
To serve democracy and France,  
To know the glory later when  
The boys come marching home again.  
And so they moan their sorry case  
With looks of wrath upon their face  
And feel not very kindly toward  
The blamed examination board.

## THE POINT OF VIEW.

The world is but a place of dolts and  
bores,

And life is very dismal, drear and  
dite,

A weary round of drab and dreary  
chores,

That seldom yield the slightest of  
delight.

The joys of life are hollow, false and  
few,

One yearns to stow away upon the  
shelf,—

For all the world is dull and dreary,  
too,

When you are dull yourself.

The world is full of happiness and  
cheer,

And life's a round of gayety and  
fun,

The daily toll we neither loathe nor  
fear

We go a happy way from sun to  
sun,

All life is filled with pleasure and  
delight,

Our fellow men are kinder for the  
spell

And all the world is cheerful, gay and  
bright

When we are bright, as well.

When life as you may know it, falls  
to pieces,

Or when the world you see is dull  
and gray,

When you have torn your hair and  
knocked your knees,

And yet have failed to brighten up  
the day,

When things appear to be, from  
where you sit,

Unjust and wrong and quite un-  
fair to you,

And if you've failed to change the  
world a bit

Then change your point of view.

## LOTS.

A stingy man when in his cups  
Is often different quite,  
And frequently will loosen up  
When he is very tight.

## FINE FELLOWS.

A man we like  
Is Adolph Wenn;  
He lost our quart-  
Er fountain pen,  
—Macon Telegraph.

A man we like  
Is Sammy Barr;  
He swiped and smoked  
Our cheap cigar,  
—Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

A man we like  
Is William Barrots;  
He ate our share  
Of new spring carrots,  
—Savannah Press.

A man we like  
Is William Grubbs;  
He takes away  
Our pencil stubs,  
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A man we like  
Is Joseph Dokes;  
He never bores  
Us with old jokes,  
—Youngstown Telegram.

A man we like  
Is Charley Dickens,  
He's buying all  
Our neighbor's chickens,

## SUNDAY MORNING.

Ask me no more! I will not, I re-  
fuse.

You only scold and plead to little use.

Here where I am it's pleasant, it's  
sublime,

So prod me not or tell me of the  
time,

I'd gladly do most anything you ask,  
However great, however hard the  
task,

I'd let you go and pick me out a lid  
Or do indeed most everything you  
bid,

But leave at eight my soft and downy  
cot

Upon a Sabbath morn? I should say  
not!

Ask me no more.

There are a lot of sluggards  
who go to the ant, especially the  
rich aunt.

## HOLES.

Things would be simplified a lot if  
all the holes in the world were made  
together into one big hole. This  
could be used whenever anyone had  
need of a hole and it would soon be  
found that a great many holes are  
unnecessary.

Lots of time is spent in sewing up  
or filling in holes every year that  
might be used to better purpose.



Since the use of automobile tires the  
average expense of a hole is much  
greater than formerly. After pay-  
ing out money every year for the re-  
pair and upkeep of holes one often  
feels that it would have been a hap-  
pier world if nothing had ever had a  
hole in it.

The hole in the doughnut has a  
certain sentimental value and the  
doughnut would have a small sale  
without it. It is curious that the  
hole in the doughnut is widely cele-  
brated while the average pretzel has  
several holes in it but little is ever  
said of them.

Holes get into some things such as  
socks and bank rolls while some  
things get into holes such as rabbits  
and poker players.

## THESE TIMES.

These times are so filled with so  
many affairs.

So many excitements occurring,  
That often in wonder one simply de-  
clares,

"These times are exceedingly stir-  
ring!"

These times see the world in a ter-  
rible stew.

But warring and strife will con-  
tent us,

And yet it's a privilege to live as  
we do

In moments so very momentous.

There's hardly a doubt that the peo-  
ple who dwell

On many a neighboring planet,  
Are watching our war with excite-  
ment as well

And cursing the tribe that began  
it.

It's safe to suppose that the racket  
we raise,

Our wallings and cheerings and  
screeches,

Have caused other planets the great-  
est amaze

Throughout all the limitless  
reaches.

So if you've a craving for thrills and  
a lot

Of such-like (so many admire it),  
These times ought to please you;

And if you have not  
Perhaps you had better acquire it!

## YEP.

Who does his thinking for himself  
Will pass the others by.

Few people ever try to think  
And fewer think to try.

## YOU KNOW WHO.

He scrambles and chases through  
hazardous places,

He leaps on a train as it speeds,  
And when in a scrap he is never so  
happy.

There's little of danger he heeds,  
Our blood simply curdles each time  
that he hurdles

A wall or jumps into a wreck;  
We're gasping, "By thunder, it's  
really a wonder

He never is breaking his neck!"

Though others are bigger how few  
have his vigor,

How few have his gusto and verve,  
He's rough and as ready and rapid as  
Teddy.

With always a plenty of nerve;  
The plot every minute he's seen to  
be in it

Is sure to have plenty of snap,  
And if it seems laggy or starting to  
drag he

Will put on a neat little scrap.

His manners are funny and whole-  
some and sunny.

We chuckle for all we are worth,  
And while we are screeching he's  
busily teaching

The gospel of health and of mirth,  
We cheer till we're frantic each vic-  
lent antic

As over the screen he will chase,  
And not to be screening the party  
we're meaning

We'll mention the grin on his face!

## THE GERMANS.

It seems they simply cannot get  
Enough of food and wheat.

The day they eat their crow, we'll bet  
They'll get enough to eat.

## PLEASURES.

How often when we pine and sigh  
awaiting joys or pleasures rightful  
we find them when at last they're  
nigh not near as pleasant and de-  
lightful; we yearn and long through  
all our lives, for this or that we're  
ever eager and when at last the same  
arrives the ecstasy is rather meagre.  
The fairest fortunes that befall are  
those that we are seldom booked for  
and quite the finest fun of all is that  
that we have never looked for. In  
counting o'er a happy past, in look-  
ing at the joys collected, the best of  
all of them, at last, are those we  
never had expected; for all our plans  
we cannot guide a way where pleas-  
ure never ceases for lots of little  
things betide that beat the others all  
to pieces. And little things along  
the way are unexpectedly appearing  
that most of all will glad the day and  
bring us happiness and cheering.

## GAS.

He thinks he is a leading light,  
Does Henry Alfred Waring,  
But he is not so very bright  
Though his mistakes are glaring.

## LITTLE NELL.

Once upon a time there was a lit-  
tle match girl who was the only sup-  
port of her invalid father. The child  
cared for her father tenderly. Very  
often after a hard day in the city she  
would work late into the night clean-



ing her father's panama hat or press-  
ing his palm beach suit.

But the child worried over her  
father's illness. Sometimes she would  
return home to find him with a high  
fever racing about the room excited-  
ly and waving the can opener. It  
was when he had his worst attacks  
that the father always believed that  
someone was chasing him. The next  
day he would have to have more  
medicine.

One day when little Nell was in  
the city selling matches to get her  
father his medicine some men came  
to their little home and took her  
father away. He didn't want to go,  
but he was quite weak and the men  
told the neighbors they were going  
to take him to a quiet place where  
he would get a complete rest.

That night when Nell came home  
to find her father gone she burst into  
tears. She knew all too well how  
she would suffer in his absence. The  
long, lonesome nights, the cold, love-  
less rooms when she returned each  
day. There came a knock at the  
door.

"Is your father in, Nell child?"

asked the kind old lady from the  
floor above who often came to bor-  
row some of his medicine.

"No," the child retorted.

"And when will he be back then?"

"In thirty days!"

## IMPORTANT.

To ease the soldier's life of care,  
To make his hardships less pro-  
voking,

We're shipping to them "over there"  
A good supply of smoking.

And yet we note it fails to tell  
In any of the late dispatches

If we are sending them as well  
A plenitude of matches.

Though cigarets will help them fight,  
Forgetting worries that annoy 'em,

How, if they never have a light,  
How can they quite enjoy 'em?

And when the battle's waging hot,  
The officer would likely clout him,

Should Sammy ask him if he's got  
A match or two about him.

It seems that since my friends are  
outnumbered my days are numbered.

When my funeral services are over  
a great many will gather around the  
beer.

Oddly enough my firmest friends  
have usually been the most infirm.

I have had lots of nodding ac-  
quaintances that soon came to have  
yawning purses.

Though I enjoy lively company,  
most of my friends have been rather  
stiff.

## WHAT?

You're very often sure to see  
A friend that holds you dearer

Than any others, certainly;  
You'll see him in the mirror.

## BAH!

Perhaps you've noticed now and  
then

At different times you'll note  
That often you feel sheepish when

Somebody gets your goat.



## TO ENTERTAIN

**"Wings of the Cardinal"  
Has No Other Mission,  
Admits Author; Is Story  
of the Eternal Triangle.**

The author of "Wings of the Cardinal" would disarm the critic with the frank admission that her book is written with no mission but to entertain. One has but to read the work to learn of Bertha Crowell's idea of what may constitute entertainment. It is probable that about nine out of ten readers who embark on this mission will find that they are being agreeably entertained and most pleasurably interested, and to them will come home the vindication of the author.

"Wings of the Cardinal" is the story of a simple western girl (really simple) who married a man accurately described in Texan words, "a broken-down sport," that she might be able to support her mother.

Ferol does not think that she is selling herself, in deed she bothers no whit with the ethics of her acts, words of advice given her before she departs with Berry fall unheeded. Her mother needs the money and Berry has it.

For a while the married life of Ferol and Berry is not as unhappy as one might expect. Ferol is a devoted wife and Berry does everything to make her contented. The love, however, is all one-sided and it is this love of Berry's that makes him triumph in an unusual manner. As might be expected in a book "written to entertain" the eternal triangle puts in an appearance along with the middle chapter. Ferol is given the opportunity to fall in love with another and she does it. There are situations of the kind motion picture press agents call "gripping" and there is also an abundance of what these same men call "heart throbs" or "soul grips." Ferol is as unconventional and daring as the reader of the most popular monthly magazine could wish. There are shifting scenes, rapid action, suffering, sacrifice, and the love of the right man for the right woman. What more could one ask—to be entertained?

"Wings of the Cardinal," by Bertha Crowell. New York, George H. Doran Co., \$1.35.

**LETTER FROM  
MRS. BROWNING**

October 5, 1843, Mrs. Browning wrote to Mr. R. H. Horne: "I wrote verses—as I dare say many have done who never wrote any poems—very early; at 8 years old and earlier. But, what is less common, the early fancy turned into a will, and remained with me, and from that day to this poetry has been a distinct object with me—an object to read, think and live for. And I could make you laugh, although you could not make the public laugh, by the narrative of nascent odes, epics and didactics crying aloud on obsolete muses from childish lips. The Greeks were my demi-gods, and haunted me out of Pope's Homer until I dreamt more of Agamemnon than of Moses the black pony. And thus my great Epic of 11 or 12 years old, in four books, and called 'The Battle of Marathon,' and of which fifty copies were printed because papa was bent on spoiling me—is Pope's Homer done over again, or rather undone; for, although a curious production for a child, it gives evidence only of an imitative faculty and an ear, and a good deal of reading in a peculiar direction. The love of Pope's Homer threw me into Pope on one side and into Greek on the other, and into Latin as a help to Greek—and the influence of all these tendencies is manifest so long afterwards as in my 'Essay on Mind,' a didactic poem written when I was 17 or 18, and long repented of as worthy of all repentance. The poem is imitative in its form, yet is not without traces of an individual thinking and feeling—the bird peeks through the shell in it. With this it has a pathos and pedantry which did not even then belong to the character of the author, and which I regret now more than I do the literary defectiveness."—From "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," edited by Frederick G. Kenyon.

**VALUABLE BOOKS ON HOUSEHOLD  
WORK AND COOKING ARE PUBLISHED****"Woman's Manual," "Century Cook-Book" and "American Woman's Cook-Book" Make Appearance**

Homely, every-day suggestions for the home of the character one remembers having seen and having clipped from his newspaper, only to misplace, are contained in Aurora Reed's treasure store of information, "The Woman's Manual." The book has thousands of ideas on sanitation, on beauty, on comfort, on thrift, on harmony, and on time saving. It would reduce the number of steps taken by the housekeeper until home work becomes comparably simple. But no matter how many helps there are for the housewife, any one of them may vouch for the statement—plenty of work is left. Give to that work a scientific interest, a new stimulus through the application of practical ideas, and it is made closely akin to pleasure. This is what "The Woman's Manual" would do and is the reason it has been aptly called a "book of gold."

The publishers of the manual have issued this month another work of inestimable value to the woman in the home. It is Dr. N. T. Oliver's "The Century Cook Book and Home

Physician," the sort of work that is able to answer the ordinary questions in satisfactory manner. A theory of the volume is that with the proper diet there is less need of the physician. The book contains 300 illustrations and recipes for most everything a person may eat. There are pictures showing the cuts of meats, and different dishes when prepared, and there are needed hints on what to do in case of accident.

A third book off the Laird & Lee press is "The American Woman's Cook Book," by Ella M. Blackstone. It contains approved household recipes, foods for each month, time required to cook them, menus for all occasions, table etiquette, kitchen don'ts, hints of all kinds, and is alphabetically indexed. The work is one to appeal to any woman with an interest in cookery and is a work to be valued.

"The Woman's Manual," by Aurora Reed; "The Century Cook Book," price \$1.50; "The American Woman's Cook Book," by Ella M. Blackstone, \$1.50. Chicago, Laird & Lee.

**TORU DUTT  
INDIAN POETESS**

India has had one real poetess, a young girl called familiarly Toru Dutt, who had the exceptional advantage of a thorough education. She and her sister Aru not only shared their brother's English lessons, while living in Calcutta, but were given the benefit of travel and extended instruction in France and England. On their return to India, Toru at once began writing for publication, and so skillful was her use of the English language that it became a general belief that her work was that of some English writer who had chosen to adopt an Indian pseudonym.

In 1876, when she was twenty years old, Mr. Edmund Gosse was reviewing books for an English newspaper, and it is his account of a certain visit paid at the editorial office, in the "dead season" of the year, that he spent it in upbraiding the whole body of publishers for issuing no books worth reviewing.

"At that moment," he says, "the postman brought in a thin, shallow packet with a wonderful Indian postmark on it, and containing a most unattractive orange pamphlet of verse, entitled, 'A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields.'"

"This shabby little book seemed speedily destined to find its way into the waste-paper basket, but the editor thrust it into my unwilling hands, and said:

"There, see whether you can make something of that."

"A hopeless volume it seemed, with its queer outside and queerer type, but when at last I took it out of my packet, what was my surprise and almost rapture to open upon real poetry?"

Toru's acquaintance with French and English literature was something remarkable, and her translations were full of grace and spirit. Both she and her sister found time for a great amount of serious study, but they were also enthusiastic novel-readers.

"What are your favorite books?" asked an English gentleman who was paying their father a visit.

"Oh, novels, of course," answered Toru, without delay.

"Novels," exclaimed he. "I am sorry to hear that. You should read history."

"Oh, no," was the reply. "History is false, but novels are true."

It was truth of thought, life and character which these Bengali girls sought; they tried to steep themselves in the actual atmosphere breathed by different nations.

Toru Dutt was but twenty-one when she died, and yet she left behind her not only original poems and translations, but the manuscript of a French novel which, amid all its imperfections, still shows remarkable promise.

"It is only physical pain which makes me cry," she said to the doctor, in her last moments. "My spirit is at peace. I know in whom I have believed."

**LOWELL'S STORY  
OF 'ROMANOFFS'**

James Russell Lowell used to tell this story to intimate friends. It was told him by John Lothrop Motley:

In 1853, just before the Crimean war commenced, the venerable Baron von Humboldt came to London on a very important confidential mission. He called upon Lord Palmerston and said, 'I know a war is imminent between England and her allies on the one hand and Russia. If you will temporize, make diplomatic delays, do anything to gain time for a year or two, there will not need to be a war.'

"Why?" Palmerston asked.

"Because Nicholas of Russia will die within two years. The fatal curse of the Romanoffs is on him. Do you not know that a great seeress told Peter the Great that no male member of the Romanoffs would ever live to see his sixty-fifth year?"

"But Nicholas is not yet 50," Palmerston announced.

"I wish to save an immense flow of human blood," said old Humboldt solemnly. 'I know that the czar will die within two years.'

"Lord Palmerston was greatly impressed with Baron Humboldt's statements. But he could not hold his own hand then. France, in view of Louis Napoleon's ready recognition by Palmerston, and all Europe followed his lead, was then ready to take the field. So the Crimean war had to go on. But Nicholas of Russia died within four months of the two years' limit given him by Von Humboldt."

Leaving the prophecy out of the question, it is a fancy of history that the Russian czars have all died before 65. Alexander III's grandfather, the half insane Czar Paul, and the four heads of the Romanoffs before Nicholas all died before 50, and of the same disease that has been so deadly to Alexander III, Alexander I, at one time Napoleon's great ally, then his enemy, who so aided in the downfall of the French empire, died when he was 48 of "monomania bordering on insanity," says history. Metternich, the great Austrian premier of that date, bluntly declares he was insane.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who was really entitled to the Russian throne, waived his right in favor of Alexander I. He had sense enough to be aware that he was not mentally fit to rule such an empire as Russia. He died in his fifty-second year of what would now be called cerebrospinal meningitis.

The Grand Duke Michael was killed in his forty-eighth year by a fall from his horse while in a fit. He had shown signs of madness so often that it was a question whether it was safe for him to be at large. So goes the long but never ending record of the Romanoffs for two centuries.

Alexander III was personally a most kindly man and remarkably free from the grosser vices. He drank a

**BURNS WAS PEN  
NAME FOR BURNES**

Almost every writer at the beginning of his career knows a trepidation and timidity that makes him glad to hide behind a "sobriquet," or, as the French usually call them, "noms de guerre." It might be thought that these are chosen haphazard. Though this may be so in some cases, it is usually otherwise. As much thought is often expended in their construction as was ever devoted to the title of a book. Some adopt a "nom de plume" because of innate modesty, others through mortal fear of the public and critics; yet a larger class find a satisfaction in writing over a name more suggestive, it may be, or romantic than the original family name. Sometimes the style and kind of work done by an author suggests or decides the pseudonym, while in the great majority of cases, simply that of a euphonious or fanciful name is desired.

The simplest forms—and these constitute a goodly number—consist of the initials of the author's real name, such as "L. E. L." (Letitia Elizabeth Landon); "G. A. S." (George Augustus Sala); and "B." (the late Lord Bramwell), or some transposition of the real name, such as "Dalmocand" (used by George Macdonald), and "Draw," which is simply Ward written backward. As another example might be mentioned, the famous prima donna, Mme. Trebelli, whose real name was "Gillebert," her name spelled backward, with the initial "G" omitted.

It has been a favorite fancy with authors to assume fictitious names upon the initials of their own. Thus, Anne Bronte wrote as "Acton Bell," Charlotte Bronte as "Currer Bell," and Emily Bronte as "Ellis Bell." In all the wide field of literature can three other such illustrious names be found belonging to one family? It is a scarcely known fact that Robert Burns was a nom de plume, that Scotch poet's name being Robert Burnes, but it has by right of usage become the family name, as in the case of Sir Henry Irving and Henry M. Stanley.

It was not unusual for women writers who desire to cultivate a masculine style of writing and who feel that a good masculine name would carry conviction, to adopt names of the opposite sex. Mrs. Henry Wood used to write as "Johnny Ludlow." Mrs. Cross immortalized herself as "George Elliot." Mme. Dudevant, who was no mean factor in the literary and social circles of the last century, as "George Sand," and Mrs. Stannard, with the military tales of "John Strange Winter."

**TENNYSON LOVED  
TO READ POEMS**

Tennyson's very human delight in his own reading of his own poems is brought out in one of Mrs. Browning's letters, dated 1855. "One of the pleasantest things which has happened to us in the coming down on us of the Laureate, who, being in London for three or four days, spent two of them with us dined with us, smoked with us, opened his heart to us (and the second bottle of port), and ended by reading 'Maud' through from end to end, and going away at 2.30 o'clock in the morning. If I had had a heart to spare he would certainly have won mine. He is cultivating with his frankness, confidence and unexampled naivete! Think of his stopping in 'Maud' every now and then—'There's a wonderful touch! That's very tender. How beautiful that is!' Yes, and it was wonderful, tender, beautiful, and he read exquisitely, in a voice like an organ, rather music than speech."

Little red wine sometimes, but no strong liquors, and he abhorred drunkenness as did his father before him.

**THE NEWEST BOOKS**  
As Soon As Published.  
**SMITH BROS.**  
18th St., Bet. Broadway and Washington





# ART

by Laura Bride Rogers

Oakland Art Gallery, Municipal Auditorium, open from 1 to 5 p. m. daily. Finn Haakon Frollich, acting director.

George Bellows' Exhibition of Lithographs and Paintings.

Palace of Fine Arts, open from 9 to 5. J. Nilsen Laurvik, director, under the auspices of the San Francisco Art Association. Mrs. Rose V. A. Berry, doctant.

School of California Fine Arts, fall term, Mason and California streets, Leo Randolph director.

Exhibitions at Palace of Fine Arts: Eight galleries of American painters, Hungarian paintings rehung, including the works of Berenyl, Por and O. K.

Phoebe A. Hearst, loan collection of paintings, including Rousseau, Millet and other Barbizon men, and examples of contemporary painters; etchings, including examples of Rembrandt, Durer, Whistler and other masters; rugs, tapestries, historic furniture and objects of art, occupying twelve galleries.

Brankwyn's etchings at the Hill Tolerton Print Rooms.

## George Bellows' Lithographs

"Many a slip 'twixt cup and lip." Many a slip 'twixt Wednesday—when the text of this page is tenderly entrusted to the linotype man—and Sunday.

And thus it was, not being gifted with second sight, or oversoul, or whatever it is that makes one "feel things," that I proclaimed the arrival of the Bellows lithographs and paintings. They were due to arrive, according to late advices from the artist himself at Carmel, and he ought to know. But a later communication received after going to press, revealed the fact that Mr. Bellows was putting finishing touches on a number of paintings, and they would be shipped on Saturday.

They were. But through an idiosyncrasy of the express company, they could not be delivered until Monday. And thus they were not available for inspection until Wednesday.

And thus any number of otherwise virtuous Oaklanders, and not a few San Franciscans, lost their tempers when the Bellows paintings were not on the line, as indicated by your purveyor of art news last Sunday.

My apologies!

But what can one do, when one cannot fathom the future, even for the absurd period of three or four days.

But the lithographs were on time—these lithographs that many conceive to be keys to his painting.

Numbers of artists and laymen interviewed them on Sunday and on every day since, the artists and the laymen leaving the gallery in most instances with divergent views—the artists obsessed with the structural qualities of the work, the masterful usage of light and shade, the economy of means by which the Theodore Roosevelt of American art tells his story. But the laymen sees a quality in some of the work that repels him—coarseness, a degeneracy of conception—while admitting its strength, its truth, its superb draughtsmanship, and in many instances, its humor. Special emphasis has been laid on a trio of lithographs in the exhibition that, all interests considered, were better omitted from the collection. As for the painters, many see only the physical elements of art—the drawing, compo-

sition, expression, etc., the technique of their trade. And they enjoy and pass on, noting the Michael-Angel-like quality of construction that established Mr. Bellows a coming American painter at the Exposition, and an "arrived" painter at subsequent exhibitions in the East. (You will recall that he carried off a gold medal at the Exposition—incidentally one of the awards that met with the warm approval of the interested public.)

But the layman looks for a spiritual quality in art—something that induces pleasurable emotions. And he condemns that which is expressive of a vulgar idea, or situation, no matter how masterfully executed, or how much truth involved in the statement. And with this viewpoint, large groups of painters—and no mollycoddles at that—are heartily in sympathy. They subscribe to the theory that art should elevate, glorify, and refresh the spirit. But alas! we are already in deep water, for the question at once arises, "What is art?"

From the foregoing, let it not be understood that the qualities referred to dominate the lithographs. The humor of "In Solitude"—a scene in New York Central Park, where the benches are pre-empted by spooning couples in the summer twilight—is delicious, with, if you have ever dabbled in social work, a little pain. But that is art.

And there is "The Business Men's Class"—a group of business men at an athletic club taking their "work." Although never having enjoyed the privilege of a look-in at such a class, it doesn't draw very hard on one's imagination to conclude that Mr. Bellows is following his incorrigible bent for truth. It is characteristically American.

The noblest things in the exhibition are characterizations of groups of gladiators, where rhythm and structure place them in a class at the head of American lithography. Cezanne or Michael Angelo or Por, the Hungarian, as inspiration, what matters it. Like all big men, Bellows obviously has studied all technical processes, and ignoring them all, proceeds to be himself.

## Bellows' Paintings Controversial

Now, as to the delayed paintings. There are in the collection eighteen canvases—portraits, landscapes and marines.

At the outset let me say that if you will not like them, at least you will enjoy an experience. You will greatly enjoy, or greatly condemn, for Bellows is no prisoner-painter. He goes to nature for suggestions for themes, and then turns his imagination loose, sails madly into his colors, and gives us "Jewel Coast." To elucidate, he told me at Carmel, during the one interview I had with him, that he never knew what he was going to paint—he just went ahead and did it.

Strong contrasting color, vigor, bigness of conception, originality, volume—these qualities characterize the group.

In his portraits, the New York man is at his best. Here is his noblest achievement.

His portraits of Jean and Anne, his two adorable little daughters, discussed before in these columns, are high lights of the exhibition. That the painter evidently shares my enthusiasm is evinced by the price placed on each—\$25000. "Amado Horrara," a frequenter of Monterey harbor—one of the few survivors of the days of Spanish domination in the old capital—is another achievement. So, too, is the "Fisherman." Always the portraits of women require more deduction, more finesse, more delicacy of treatment than the portraits of men, particularly the types of men that Bellows chooses to paint. Not with less strength, but with strength controlled has he painted "Emma," his lovely wife. An amethyst velvet chain about the white throat, a vivid green drape at the right, and a knitting bag—see it going down into history through art—on her arm, combining the colors

that illuminate the canvas. This, too, is held at \$2500.

Another interesting portrait is that of Master Paul Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clark of San Mateo, recently executed by Mr. Bellows. So, too, has Mr. Clark loaned "The Knock-out," a pastel.

The framing of the canvases in an inch-wide flat white mould is highly interesting. It defies the domination of the dealer, as the painter is himself the manufacturer thereof. Besides it defies the dangers of travel and tribulations of exhibitions. And the effect is good, repeating in nearly every instance a note of white in the canvas.

Wasn't it Ruskin who said, "A frame should be a silent space between the picture and the wall"? That's what Mr. Bellows has achieved. The picture's the thing. The eye goes to it at once. There's no distraction.

Incidentally the coming of the paintings to Oakland at this time is an achievement, both for Oakland and for Mr. Bellows. In August the painter assured me that if he could get enough stuff together by October the Oakland gallery could have an exhibition. How he must have worked! As it was, one or two canvases were packed wet.

Incidentally, it is Mr. Bellows' intention to take the paintings straightway East, at the end of the two weeks' exhibition here. Thus the art lovers and students over the bay who want to see Bellows of the Exposition grown two years older, and riper, will have to come over to the Oakland gallery. The lithographs, however, will be seen at the Hill Tolerton Print Rooms at the close of the Oakland exhibition.

Spread the news of the exhibition among all art lovers and art students, one of the most notable things has come to the east side of the bay.

Again, you may not agree with Mr. Bellows, but you will certainly have a rare opportunity for discussion.

## Red Cross Auction of Pictures

Again that hiatus between Wednesday and Sunday!

Between said dates, the place of the Auction Comique—the auction of pictures for the Red Cross—was switched from the rotunda of the City Hall to the Hotel Oakland, a warmer, more convenient spot for so colorful an affair.

Since the last accounting of pictures contributed by the artists, Mrs. A. S. Larkey, Mrs. Grace Gray and Dr. Thomas Winslow, the flying squadron, have rounded up the best pictures thus far contributed. Among them were canvases by Clark Hobart, Leo Randolph, Sheldon Pennoyer, Louise Mahoney, Margaret Herrick, Percy Grey, two from Bertha Lum Anne Bremer, E. Spencer Macky, Constance Macky, Phillips Lewis and Matteo Sandora. These add artistic weight to those enumerated last Sunday, and several more are promised, notably one by H. J. Brauer. Another is promised by one of California's, if not one of America's best water-color men.

Therefore, it becomes obvious that wisecracks who will want pictures for some vacant spot, or some special occasion, will wait for the auction—September 28.

While not pronouncing each picture offered a masterpiece, there is not in the lot an unworthy thing—a thing one could not live with. Then in the aggregation are some really fine things.

Notably good are the canvases by Clark Hobart and Sheldon Pennoyer, the latter's contribution one of the strongest and happiest things of recent production I have seen. Mr. Pennoyer has taken big strides in a year, even as has Clark Hobart.

During the week, the committee on the auction met at the Art Gallery to pull the loose ends together. Among them were Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Larkey, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Winslow, Mrs. Grace Gray, Dr. Herbert J. Samuels, J. J. Garthwaite, John Davidson and Howard Pratt, all representing the

Red Cross, and Finn Frollich, who projected the whole affair.

The fact that he labors all day and far into the night is his reward for starting something. But Mr. Frollich is one of those gifted creatures whose vitality and enthusiasm increases in proportion to the tasks he essays. Then the Red Cross is the lure.

Now, let us look at the artists' viewpoint.

Paintings are the merchandise of their makers. By creating pictures, artists live—or hope to live.

Paints and canvas cost money. Paints cost incredibly now. Indeed, many an artist is skimping today on his beer and skittles to buy a few new tubes of paint.

Then frames cost money. No frame can be obtained that costs under five dollars, and not much for that. Most of the frames in the collection cost twice that sum.

Therefore, do you not think that the artists have come forward nobly in response to the call? And forsooth, this is not their first call. Many of them were subscribers to the Liberty Loan—the aristocrats among them. And others not so plethoric have given to other pleadings. Therefore, you will pardon the assertion that most of the artists named in this roll of honor have contributed out of proportion to their means—measuring the proportion by what we know the rest of our dear neighbors are doing for Red Cross.

But artists are men and women who feel before they think. And their thinking is usually in accord with their feeling. That is why they are artists, and not plumbers or doctors, railroad men or mathematicians.

## Other Exhibitions at Oakland Gallery

Johannes Reimers has a charming little exhibition of pastels, taking his bits of nature wherever the story pleased him—on the water, on the rounded hills, or on the marshes.

While it is Mr. Reimer's first exhibition, there are many little sketches that give a maximum amount of pleasure. Indeed, "Arizona" is a delightful bit. Any lover of nature in her tranquil moods will enjoy this unpretentious exhibition.

Ray S. Boynton is showing a new collection of pastels, many done while on his vacation at Carmel Highlands, at Dr. Winslow's home. Particularly delightful are his studies of the deep blue swirls of water embraced by wind-blown cliffs.

Mr. Boynton is earnest and sincere, and is coming on every day.

Another exhibition in one of the inner rooms is hardly its neighbors. Two or three canvases might be chosen from the lot, and have made a very fair impression. But summer time is a trying time for art galleries and curators, and so consideration must be given to the facts in the case.

But for my part, bare walls—or children's efforts—are better than unworthy professional exhibitions. They are harmful to the exhibitors, to the gallery and to art.

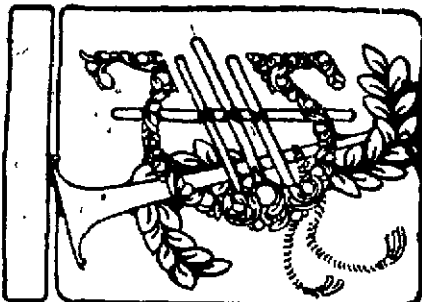
Boye's autochromes are rather interesting, the collection showing Mrs. Francis Carolan in French costume, Miss Anne Peters, Mrs. Reginald B. Cocroft and a number of other handsome women.

At a dinner given at the St. Francis on Monday night by the Pan-Pacific Club, a bust of Jack London by Finn Haakon Frollich was unveiled and presented.

Coincidentally, another bust of the writer was unveiled in Honolulu at the same hour, an honor coming to London as a tribute to his endeavor in promoting the organization. The bust has been much admired by the author's friends.

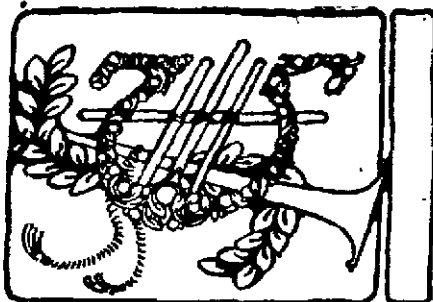
No two men are born alike and, if true to their own instincts no two men will ever paint alike, however wonderfully each may paint.





# MUSICAL

By  
Roy C. B. Brown



## Goossens: An English Composer of Power

A new and remarkable figure of the probable rank of genius is rising in the musical world of England. Whatever may be thought of him in his native land, he is hailed by A. Walter Kramer, composer and critic, as a giant and one of the definitely arrived, although he is only in his early twenties. His name is Eugene Goossens, and he is the son of the late Belgian conductor of the same name.

Goossens received his technical education in the Bruges Conservatoire, the Liverpool College of Music and the Royal College of Music, studying with Rivarde, Dykes, Dr. Wood, and Sir Charles Villiers-Stanford. From 1911 to 1915 he played first violin in the Queen's Hall Orchestra under Sir Henry Wood. In 1915 at the request of Sir Thomas Beecham, he conducted Stanford's "Critic" at the Shaftesbury theater in London and performances of "Tristan," "Otello," "Boris" and other operas in London and Manchester. St. Thomas then deputized him to conduct the Halle Orchestra in Manchester and the provinces.

In an appreciation in "Musical America," Kramer says:

"He stands a master at twenty-four, head and shoulders above the younger English composers, already occupying a distinguished place in contemporary music. His works which I know are chamber music, four songs and a single piano composition. The orchestral works have not yet come into my hands, I regret to say.

"Radical in his mode of thought, revolutionary as a harmonist, and magnificently free as a polyphonist, he weaves a tonal art that enchants, not through a superficial appeal, but through a deep and vital pulse.

"Phantasy Quartet for Strings"—so reads the title of his biggest work for string quartet. In the entire literature for two violins, viola and violoncello there is nothing more imaginative than this work—poetic, rhapsodic music that surges with the onrush of deep inspiration. The score runs some twenty pages, the tempo constantly changing, and also the rhythm. There is an amazing amount of variety—something new at every turn.

"Then there are 'Two Sketches' for string quartet: 'By the Tarn,' and 'Jack o' Lantern,' brief pieces, the first an andante tranquillo and the second can brlo. . . . Goossens writes for four strings with an orchestral variety. We thought Debussy and Ravel were clever in their string quartet conceptions, until we encountered these pieces. Goossens handles double-stops in all the instruments with a daring that is hair-raising; he develops bowed tremolos in double-stops that we never heard of, chromatic glissandi in fifths in violins that were never dreamed of, pizzicati over four strings in one violin that are quite possible to play, yet have never been set down before in all the music that has been composed.

"To be sure, this is not music for amateur quarters that play once a week at somebody's house. It is far too difficult for that, and it would probably not mean much to persons who played it badly. It must be played brilliantly, consummately, if its message is to be brought home. The Phantasy was composed in 1915 and the Sketches in 1916.

"Still later come 'Deux Proses Lyriques,' Opus 16, settings for voice and piano (not voice with piano accompaniment, if you please) of two French poems by Edwin Evans. The titles are 'Hier, dans le jardin on soleille' and 'Mon chemin s'etait assombr.' Both poems, or better, prose-lyrics, are printed at the front of the album in French and in an English version which is marked especially 'not for singing.' They are not songs that many singers will dote on. They defy the rank and file of

MADAME MARGARET MATZENAUER, who is to sing in San Francisco with symphony orchestra and in Oakland at opening Artists' Concert.



With a symphony orchestra of one hundred under the baton of Wallingford Riegger, the American conductor who won praise for his interpretative skill with the Bluthner Orchestra of Berlin, and Margaret Matzenauer, the famous prima donna of the Metropolitan with a voice of both contralto and soprano range as soloist, Frank W. Healy will give his opening concert of the season on Sunday afternoon in the Exposition Auditorium, San Francisco. Owing to the great seating

capacity of the auditorium, the prices will be within the reach of all music-lovers.

The following program will be given: Overture, "Leonore" No. 3 . . . Beethoven  
Aria, "Ah, mon fils" from Le Prophete . . . Meyerbeer  
Symphony No. 6 ("Pastorale") . . . Tchaikovsky  
Two Numbers from Suite in A Minor . . . MacDowell  
Tone Poem, "Tod und Erklarung" . . . Strauss  
Aria, "Amour, viens aider" . . . Saint-Saens

singers, but there will be some one, I am sure, in that opulently supplied field of musical executants who will essay them.

"Let me go back to Op. 10 to speak of his other two songs, the one a setting of de Musset's 'Chanson de Fortunio,' the other the same poet's 'Chanson de Barberine.' Here are two lovely art-songs, perfectly conceived, beautifully executed. Modern? Yes, but not more so than Scott and some of the modern Frenchmen and Russians. As I think of it, I don't believe I could name a contemporary French composer who would do these de Musset things as well. Goossens penetrates their thought. In short, he is an artist. The twelve closing measures of the 'Barberine' song—'Qu'allez vous faire si loin de nous?' would convince anyone of this.

"For the piano a single Concert Study, Op. 10, very difficult, a whirl of constantly changing harmonies, greets us. Less important it seems on the inventive side, highly seasoned, as it is, from the keyboard's standpoint. But who ever was at his best writing a concert study? Perhaps Chopin—but then his études are poems, not studies, after all. There is a dedication to Winifred Christie.

"Then there are three chamber works, two quite early, the Suite, for flute, violin and harp (or two violins and piano), Op. 6; 'Five Impressions of a Holiday,' Op. 7, flute (or violin), violoncello and piano, and a Rhapsody, Op. 13, for violoncello and piano, which dates from 1915. Goossens gives evidence of his individuality in these conceptions just as clearly as in his other utterances. Other composers might have written a trio for violin, cello and piano, where he has planned it for flute, violin and harp. For practical reasons he has set the harp part also for the piano, and, if necessary, the flute part may be played on the violin.

"This Suite, in three movements, is one of the richest things in modern music. A gorgeously tinted Impromptu serves as the opening movement, a Serenade is the second section—not a conventional serenade affair, but a full-voiced man's song. 'Divertissement,' he calls his last movement, Allegro giocoso—we like to think of it as music for a ballet. And there is a Japanese tinge to its main theme—also a Russian feeling to its Poco meno melody. I have mentioned this as being an early work; it is scarcely that, the date 1914 appearing on it. (Goossens dates all his compositions, a very good plan, we think.) His muse seems to have been good to him these years of 1914-15-16.

"More programmatic is the 'Five Impressions of a Holiday' Suite. Here are pictures of the countryside—'In the Hills,' 'By the Rivers,' 'The Water Wheel,' 'The Village Church' and 'At the Fair.' Mighty tone-painting, brilliantly carried out, employing all the primary and secondary colors of a master's palette, these five pictures thrill the heart. Both this suite and the Op. 6 must be reckoned as among the most original new chamber music produced in the last three decades.

"The 'cello Rhapsody is not a 'cello solo, as can readily be imagined. Goossens could never bring himself to write a bald 'cello solo. This Rhapsody is a 'cello and piano work,

equally important for both instruments. Its themes are glowing ones, its development is the very essence of musical rhapsody raised to the nth power. The final measures in E major make one of the greatest codas ever written.

"High aesthetic purpose marks every bit of Goossens' music I have seen. He is a young master and he will remain a master. Try as I will, I cannot quite decide on what he will be ten years from now; he says so much more at twenty-four than most gifted composers at forty that it is difficult for me to crystallize just what remains for him to do.

"Purposely I have avoided speaking of Goossens' relationship with music that we know. Were I writing of any of a half dozen other moderns I might have made that the main theme of this sketch—but not in this case. Every artist shows influences, be he musician, painter, poet or what not. At twenty-four the majority of composers are all influence and nothing else. Goossens today is Goossens and in studying his music and in writing about him I have forgotten those places in which one feels in a degree some of the things he has assimilated. He knows his Debussy; I would say the songs show that more than do any of the other compositions and in the 'Jack o' Lantern' I feel the spell of Richard Strauss, the Strauss of 'Eulenspiegel' and the critics' section of 'Ein Heldenleben.' But whatever may appear to be suggestive of composers before him, it tells us in unmistakable terms that it is not imitation that has been practised. It is a passing influence, remolded, reshaped and reborn. Cyril Scott, John Ireland, Frank Bridge—these three names come to my mind, and I might add Roger Quilter, though his field is more specifically the art-song—are spirits in young England's music that have an affinity with him. He has come forward as a distinct personality in England's present-day music because men like Messrs. Scott and Bridge have paved the way. Without their admirable adherence to ideals, implying a detestation of the popular British ballad and the conventional festival cantata, Goossens would not at twenty-four present the world with what he has accomplished."

Arturo Toscanini, former conductor of the Metropolitan, has been decorated by the Italian government for bravery under fire. During the battle of Monte Suito he cheered troops to the assault by conducting a concert in an advanced position.

Captain Van Someren Godfrey, English composer, now stationed at Cape Town with the garrison artillery, is working on a "Miniature Suite from Ancient Greece," for orchestra and a "Celtic Poem" for violin and piano.

Emilio de Gogorza, who is to sing in Oakland on January 25, turned \$1850 over to the Red Cross last month as the proceeds of a concert given by him in Bath, Maine, where he makes his home. His tour this year will extend to Honolulu.

Planquette's "Les Cloches de Corneville" is being "filmed" in Cornwall.

The Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra is planning to give only six concerts this season in place of ten pair.

Another young Italian has entered the list of opera composers. His name is Renzo Francini, and his opera, "Gismonda," was a success at its recent premiere in Rome.

Tamaki Miura, the Japanese prima donna, is to sing in Mexico City next month, appearing several times in her roles of "Butterfly" and "Iris."

Bandmaster Giuseppe Creatore has turned impresario and is organizing an opera company which will bear his name. Regina Vearino is to be one of the prima donna.







# MAY ARREST LA FOLLETTE FOR SPEECH

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 22.—Whether warrants charging sedition or treason are to be issued for Senator La Follette and President Townley of the Non-Partisan League, speakers at a mass meeting here Thursday night, depended tonight on the opinion of attorneys for the State Public Safety Commission who were studying the addresses.

Both La Follette and Townley professed loyalty to the government in their speeches. La Follette, later in his speech, stated he did not think the United States was warranted in entering the war.

Friends of Townley declared tonight that as president of the Non-Partisan League, which called the mass meeting, he had warned La Follette not to attack the administration, and that La Follette substituted an old lecture on "Representative Government" instead of his especially prepared speech. Later La Follette launched into an attack of the administration.

Townley's friends also saw political motives in the demand for the arrest of the league's head. Townley, whose organization last year captured the legislative and judicial offices in North Dakota, is opening a similar campaign in Minnesota now. Charges of disloyalty and treason against the organization now would injure its chances of success. Many expressed doubt whether the Public Safety Commission would attempt to arrest the two men.

## SHRINES NOT HURT

LONDON, Sept. 2.—(By Mail).—The sacred shrines of the Christian world in the Holy land are unharmed. Reassurances are reaching Great Britain that they are intact.

On arriving at Berne, Otis Glazebrook, lately American consul at Jerusalem, told newspaper correspondents that the historic spots were actually guarded by Turkish troops.

"When I left Palestine they were not only unharmed but under the respectful and jealous guardianship of Turkish soldiers," he said. "Except for the garrisons which they shelter, Bethlehem and Nazareth are just as they were in the days of pilgrims and tourists. After leaving Jerusalem I spent some time in Constantinople. There is suffering and disease there, but the accounts circulated abroad about conditions in Turkey are grossly exaggerated."

## BANDIT SOUGHT

A police watch is on this morning for the lone bandit who last night held up G. B. Stell, 303 Third avenue, and relieved him of his gold watch and \$2. In coin at the point of a revolver. Stell told the police that he was walking along Third avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, at 7:30 in the evening, when he was stopped by a man who pressed a revolver against his body. Stell was able to furnish a description to the police. Inspector Joseph Robinson was assigned to the case.

## Saloons to Close Today As Draft Quota Is Going

Saloons in Oakland will be closed today between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. as the result of orders received by Chief of Police Nedderman from the state authorities. Chief Nedderman issued orders last night that the department so notify all saloonmen and cafe proprietors that they will be prohibited from selling liquor during that period of the day.

While the general order from Governor Stephens as contained in his proclamation issued last week provided that the saloons should be closed for three hours prior to the time set for the departure of troops for cantonments, Chief Nedderman took the extra precaution of extending the time to cover four hours in order that should any delay be occasioned the situation will be covered.

## ASKS SCOUTS' AID ON LIBERTY BOND

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—An appeal from President Wilson was received here today by the Boy Scouts of America, asking their assistance in the coming second Liberty loan campaign, in which he says the "issue must be subscribed for in such a way as to show the firm resolution of our people in the present war."

"The gratifying achievement of Boy Scouts, with the aid of their scout masters and leaders, throughout the United States in securing over \$23,000,000 subscriptions to the first Liberty loan will serve, I hope, to make their work even more effective in the new effort," the President wrote. "My earnest wish is that every Scout leader give every Boy Scout an opportunity to take a definite part in this practical method of giving expression to his second obligation of service to our country."

It was announced at the organization's headquarters that the Scouts will take no part in the canvass until the last week, when they will make a house-to-house canvass.

## PORTO RICO QUOTA

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 22.—Porto Rico's quota for the National Army will be 12,834, instead of 700 men as originally announced, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend, in command of the district of Porto Rico, who has just received instructions from Washington to that effect. Whether the total number will be called at one time or whether they will be called in successive increments is not yet known here. However, plans for the building of a cantonment to accommodate 7000 men have not yet been changed.

# RECALL TO BE SUBJECT FOR PROBE

Complaints alleging irregularities in the anti-recall campaign of friends of Mayor John L. Davis who are resisting the attempt of citizens to place his office once more before a vote, are to be investigated by District Attorney W. H. L. Hynes. At the request of the recall forces is granted by the county prosecutor.

At the same time the members of the Civil Service Employees' Association are preparing to fight for their standing under the civil service as threatened in the ramifications of another case on appeal to the Appellate Court. In realization that nearly 300 positions heretofore thought secure under civil service requirements are now in jeopardy of becoming political patronage under the present administration, the association will take an active part in opposition to the stand taken by the city attorney.

The issue is whether or not the appeal of William Gardner, a former employee of the park board, has any stand in court owing to the mooted question of whether or not the employees of the park board are under civil service. Gardner was discharged last December and the Civil Service Board sustained the decision of the park board. The Superior Court sustained the Civil Service Board when Gardner went into court, and his appeal is now before the Appellate Court. Deputy City Attorney O'Brien has given an opinion to the effect that the park board employees are not under civil service by charter provision and therefore ineligible to civil service protection. If this stand is upheld the Playground Commission employees and the employees of the Library Board will also be included in what will probably be the most drastic upheaval that has occurred in the city departments.

## PLAN ROAD WORK

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 22.—Superintendents from fifteen counties will meet with the state highway commission on September 23 to determine the division of \$3,000,000 county road aid money to be used in the construction of eight roads in these counties.

The eight roads are:

An extension connecting the interior and coast main roads through Trinity and Humboldt counties.

An extension connecting the San Joaquin valley trunk road between Merced and Madera with the coast main road at or near Gilroy, Santa Clara county, via Pacheco Pass.

An extension of the Imperial county state highway lateral to El Portal, Mariposa county, the gateway to Yosemite valley.

An extension of laterals between Visalia and Hanford via Coalinga to connect San Joaquin valley main road to San Joaquin county with the coast trunk road in Monterey county.

An extension of the San Bernardino county state highway lateral to Barstow in San Bernardino county, with the city of Los Angeles and an extension of the Imperial county state highway lateral to Yuma, Arizona state line, near Yuma, via Brawley and El Centro in Imperial county.

The counties to be represented at the meeting are Trinity, Humboldt, Santa Clara, Merced, Monterey, Fresno, Kings, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial and San Benito.

## WOODMEN CASE

LINCOLN, Sept. 22.—The supreme court of Nebraska, in a decision handed down today, sustained the action of the convention of the Woodmen of the Circle, the Women's Auxiliary of the Woodmen of the World, held at Atlanta, Ga., in July, 1917, in giving control of the order to an executive council, composed of the supreme guardian, the supreme adviser and the supreme adviser of the order.

The case came before the supreme court about a year ago, as the result of extensive litigation among the officers concerned, the supreme guardian, Mrs. Emma Manchester, opposing Dora Alexander and Mrs. Mary LaRocca, the clerk and adviser, respectively, in a contest for supreme powers in regard to the finances and administration of the order.

The ruling of the court is virtually in favor of the Alexander-LaRocca faction, as the two officers will have a majority in the executive council. The cost of the litigation, which it is said will amount to in the neighborhood of \$50,000, are by the court's orders, assessed against the lodge.

## CHANGING NAMES

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 22.—There is a rush on in the secretary of state's office caused by the filing of petitions by Germans in California who want to change their names presumably to hide their identity as subjects of the Kaiser.

One of the men who desires to change his name is George Kaiser. In his petition Kaiser asks that he be allowed to annex the name of George Lee.

Herman E. Braunschweiger is seeking to have his name changed to Herman E. Browning. Herbert M. Bierwagen, another petitioner, wants to be known as Hubert M. Bergen hereafter.

## LAW AND POOR

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 22.—Whether or not a poor man is entitled to a jury trial without costs in a damage suit for personal injuries, will be tested September 20 in the appellate court.

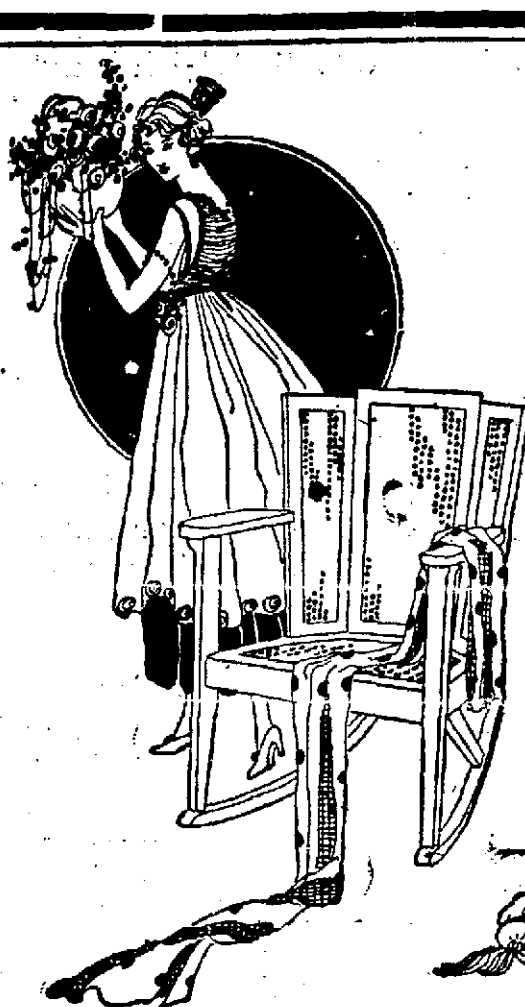
The case arises from a damage suit of Charles F. Wlate against the Western Pacific Company for \$20,000. Wlate demanded a jury trial in the superior court on the ground that he did not have money to pay the costs. His request was denied and a petition for a writ of mandate was made to the appellate court. The writ was granted and made returnable September 20. This is the first case of its kind to come up in California.

## GRAIN BURNING

BRANDON, Man., Sept. 22.—The Western Canadian elevator here is on fire. The Imperial Oil Company's gasoline shed has been destroyed and the Canadian Northern railroad station is in danger. The fire broke out early this afternoon from an unknown origin at the gasoline shed and the wind spread the flames rapidly to the elevator, which is in danger of destruction.

## Miralta Apartments

Finest in Oakland. 4 and 5 unfurnished rooms. An attractive home—Belmont between Park and Stock streets. Inspection invited. Advise promptly.



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in their new eight-story building in the heart of the new shopping district

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Solid Mahogany Arm Chair or Rocker \$12.50

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\$1 Cash

50c Weekly

## Breuner's for Toys for Live Girls and Boys

Breuner's have considered the juvenile part of the family and their Christmas needs.

Useful, Durable and Health-Giving

All kinds of wheeled delights—coasters, wagons, tricycles, young automobiles, velocipedes, hand cars, cock horses to ride to Banbury Cross—but you must come to see and tell Daddy his credit is good.

## A pure Floss Mattress \$14

in Full Double Size

A mattress made of pure Java Kapok (or silk floss). A mattress that we make ourselves in our shops on the eighth floor of the Breuner building—the lightest, airiest, cleanest workrooms that can be devised.

The mattress is five inches in thickness, is well filled and thoroughly well stayed and tufted.

Put up in serviceable art tick in either pink or buff.

DOUBLE SIZE \$14.00 SINGLE SIZE \$12.00

THREE-QUARTER SIZE \$13.00

\$1.50 Cash 75c Weekly

## Mark Downs

Odd pieces left unsold from matched suites—orphans for your adoption at prices far below their original value.

\$47.50 UPHOLSTERED CHAIR—Covered in verdure

tapestry \$35.00

\$110.00 JACOBEN DAVENPORT—Six feet, cane

paneled, pillows \$85.00

\$60.00 DAVENPORT TABLE—

Jacobean design, six feet

in length \$47.00

\$52.50 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER—From a

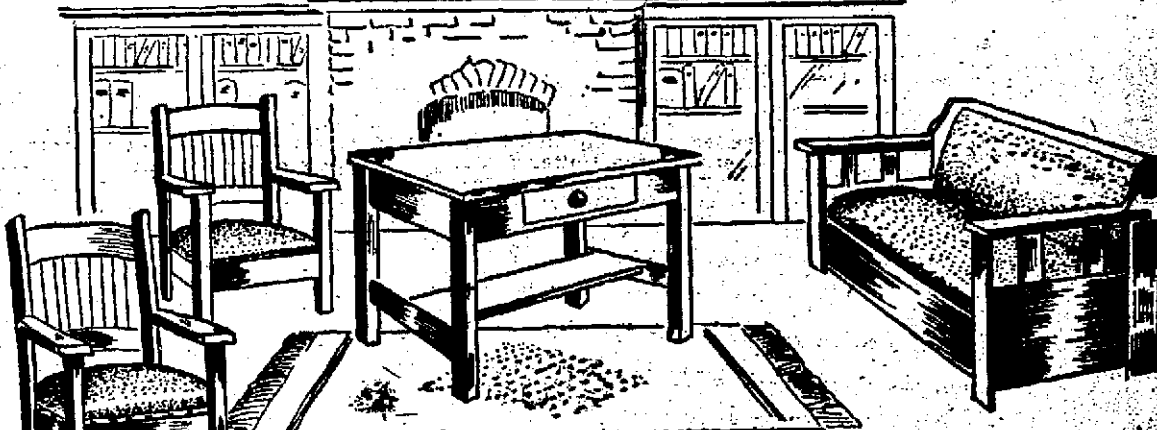
Colonial poster suite. \$35.00

\$82.50 CHIFFONIER AND DRESSER—Adam pe-

rod in mahogany \$64.25

ABOUT FIFTY-ODD CHAIRS

for all purposes at like reductions



## Complete Living Room (and Sleep- ing Room) \$64.50

Here are four excellent pieces, that with the usual accessories, will completely furnish the up-to-date living-room—and furnish it well.

A GOOD DAVENPORT BED—One built of solid oak in light turned finish. This makes the room a most comfortable sleeping room at a moment's notice. The bed is full double bed size and room enough to hold a good thick mattress and pillows when closed.

THE ROCKER AND ARM CHAIR are built of solid oak in turned finish. Full spring seats, upholstered in genuine leather. The upholstered room and restful.

THE TABLE is 42 inches in length, a most desirable size. Built of solid oak in light turned finish. The entire room can be bought for—

\$6.50 Cash \$1.25 Weekly

## A Bargain in Napkins

We have a few dozen left of real Linen Napkins which we are closing out at the old linen prices while they last. These are 23x23 inches, in fine linen damask. There are SIX PATTERNS AT.

dozen \$3.75

FINE DAMASK MERCERIZED

CLOTHS, 64x72, in woven colored

borders, blue, pink

or gold \$3.35

HEMSTITCHED DAMASK,

64x64

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NAPKINS—HEMMED, doz \$1.50

20x20 MERCERIZED DAMASK

NAPKINS—dozen \$2.75

dozen \$2.75

Draperies Department

We have just received a shipment of

fine brocaded silks for lamp shades

and draperies, 36 inches wide, in

beautiful blendings of

color, priced at yard \$1.50

36-INCH PLAIN SILKS 85c

to match at yard \$1.25

36-INCH BROCADED SILKS

in solid colors, yard \$1.25

We also carry a complete line of silk

fringes, metal galleons and trimmings

for lamp shades and specialize in making

shades to order.

A GOOD PILLOW for little money

—we are showing an all-feather art

ticking covered Pillow, \$1.25

20x26, for each \$1.25

Another big PILLOW value—good

feathers and fine striped \$2.00

art tick, 21x27, for each \$2.00

Do You Want to Rent a House? a Flat? a Bungalow?

Breuner's list hundreds of desirable dwellings and are ready to help you find a

suitable home.

If you intend to furnish, we will take you out in our autos and make all arrange-

ments for your occupancy.

See our advertisement in the classified columns of today's Tribune—"Houses

to Let."

## White Enameled \$11.75 Wood Crib

A crib made with high drop sides that raise or lower on unusually strong and heavy metal slides. 54 inches in length, 30 inches in width. Fitted with a Simmons all-steel spring. \$1.00 Cash 50c Weekly

## A "Sturgis" \$6.95 Collapsible

You'll be lucky to match it for ten dollars. This is the dependable all-steel baby buggy. Folds flat, is light and easily transported—built steel strength. Rubber tired wheels, water proofed top and linings. \$1.00 Cash 50c Weekly

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To all that did not have a chance to enter this store Friday or Saturday

## I Will Promise

I will put on a hundred more salesmen so I Can Accommodate You TO-MORROW

100  
Salesmen  
Wanted



100  
Salesmen  
Wanted

Apply  
at  
Once

Apply  
at  
Once

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# Checks and Messages Betray Teuton Duplicity

## Actual Photographs of Checks, Receipts, Telegrams and Reports Signed by German Officials and Propagandists in the United States Which Compose a Part of the Evidence Upon Which the Government's Exposé Is Based.

### BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(SECRET SERVICE DIVISION)

Case No. 555

NEW YORK, July 19, 1915.

#### CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

OPERATION RE: PAYMENT OF \$150.00

RE: REPORT

On July 16th, at about 11 A. M., a member of this Bureau called at the office of ----- for the purpose of delivering a certain report. Upon handing the letter to the official, the clerk was asked to wait. Mr. ----- then proceeded to write out a check for \$150.00, which was turned over to the clerk, with instructions to advise me to have the equivalent of same paid to a certain party, whose name and address was written by the official on a small piece of paper, subsequently delivered to me. The money was to be paid in cash, and delivered in person, to the recipient. Particulars regarding the check are as follows: Check No. 145, drawn on the Riggs National Bank, Washington; dated July 16, payable to -----, signed -----, amount \$150. No reason was given as to why payment was to be made.

Acting in accordance with the above request, the writer, in company with S. S. Operative #2, proceeded in the evening of July 16th, to the address furnished. The party was quickly located, and after having furnished me with sufficient proof as to his identity, he was paid the sum of \$150. in bills, for which a receipt was obtained. Same was handed to Mr. ----- yesterday at noon.

As already reported to you verbally, the recipient of the sum aforementioned, called this morning at the passenger offices of the ----- Line, where he talked with a German clerk,

an ex-army-officer. He stated that he was anxious to meet one of the managers, and upon being asked as to the nature of his business, he declared it related to detective work. The German clerk then connected with me by telephone and advised me that a gentleman was at the passenger offices, on a matter in which I might be interested. I requested that the man be sent up to my office.

It soon developed that the caller was identical with the party to whom I had recently paid the sum of \$150.00. I did not grant the interview asked for by this gentleman, nor did I give him any opportunity to see me. One of the clerks suggested to him that he might call again later in the day, in order to gain time to discuss the matter with you. During my conversation with you, which took place at noon yesterday, I was made familiar with this man's case, and emphasized to be extremely careful in the Bureau's dealings with him, and if possible to avoid revealing my identity to him.

At 1.30 P. M. Mr. ----- called again at the Bureau, and shortly afterward was ushered into my private office, where he was received by Special Investigator #4, who had been instructed previously to pose as myself. This scheme worked well, and to my great surprise, the caller told the following story:

My name is ----- I have an office at the ----- Building; but I do not care to state my home address. I intend to cause serious damages to vessels of the Allies, leaving ports of the United States, by placing bombs, which I am making myself, on board. These bombs resemble ordinary lumps of coal, and I am planning to have them concealed in the coal to be laden on steamers of the Allies. I have already discussed this plan with -----, at -----, and he thinks favorably of my idea. I have

been engaged on similar work in -----, after the outbreak of the war, together with Mr. von -----, Unfortunately we were not very successful. I am calling upon you as I have heard friends speaking of you, besides having read a lot about you in the newspapers. I wish to solicit your aid, and ask you to cause the following inquiry to be made:

- 1.) From where do vessels of the Allies receive their coal?
- 2.) Does it arrive by railroad or steamship?
- 3.) How large are the lumps of coal used for bunkering vessels?
- 4.) Are there any especially large pieces among them, or are they all of middle size?
- 5.) Are vessels bunkering immediately after their arrival at New York or later?

I possibly could secure this information myself, but I am afraid that suspicion might be aroused, and my plans frustrated. I think that owing to your connection with the ----- business, you can most likely procure the data desired. However, I would thank you if you desist from reporting to Mr. ----- that I have called here, as he would undoubtedly regard me as being untrustworthy and too talkative.

The investigator who interviewed him stated that the caller brought with him to this office a sample bomb, such as has been described by you to the subscribers.

No encouragement was given to Mr. ----- in regard to supplying him with the desired information, but he was promised that he would be advised in a few days whether or not anything could be done at this end.

As far as my real identity is concerned, I feel certain some has remained unrecalled to him up to this date.

Edward Gibb  
87 West 40th Street

ABSTRACT IN AMERICAN

See Fox, April 12, 1915.

My dear Count von Bernstorff:

Since writing to you that I have received by postmaster your cheque of \$1000 for the purchase of the papers, for which I thank you very much.

etc. etc.

Yours faithfully,  
E. Bernstorff

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### TELEGRAM - COMMERCIAL CABLES

WIRELESS

Banker Max Noebius

Oberwallstrasse

Berlin

Germania Versicherung Kontrakt - licher zugewandt Direktor

ist offenbar ein Vorschlag einverstanden Das Vorige ist

veranlasst.

Hotel Astor New York

Addressed in Banker Max Noebius, Oberwallstrasse, Berlin:-

Germania Insurance

onion Everything necessary is accomplished

Hotel Astor, New York

(Signed) HENRY NEWMAN.

Executed evidently agrees to prop-

speech and thought. Of itself the instance is slight. But it typifies a certain important phase of the German propaganda which subtly but persistently seeks to present Germany's course in America in the most favorable light even to the extent of defending the improper activities of the Teutonic diplomatic representatives before their passports were given them. Because of this continuing propaganda certain documents in the possession of the department of justice now assume peculiar importance in that they prove undeniably the intimate relations between the accredited representatives of the Kaiser in the United States and plotters against the laws and the security of this country, whose enterprise did not fall short of projected wholesale destruction of life and property.

PRINT NEW DOCUMENTS.

"Such of these documents as were essential to legal proceedings brought against the Germans have been published. Others are here presented to the public for the first time.

"In the fall of 1914, when the German plots against Canada were foreshadowed in this country, there was established at 60 Wall Street an 'advertising' office presided over by a big, square man of Teutonic aspect named Wolf Von Igel. There were two peculiar features about this office. One was that it was frequented during two years of singularly quiet and businesslike times chiefly by Germans. The other was a large safe, bearing the insignia of the German Imperial government.

"To this office there came one morning in April, 1916, while Von Igel was preparing a mass of papers which he had taken from the safe for transfer to the German embassy in Washington, four United States secret service agents from the department of justice, who made their way past the guardians always on duty at Von Igel's under arrest and under duress to seize the papers. The German was large, powerful, and brave. With the aid of one associate he fought the officers, striving to rescue the papers, to close the safe, to get to the telephone and communicate with his superiors. Revolvers were drawn by the four secret service men. They produced no effect upon the intrepid Von Igel.

"This is German territory," he

shouted, "Shoot me and you will bring on war."

WAS PRIVATE (?) OFFICE.

"There was no shooting. But after a protracted struggle the defenders were overpowered and the papers seized. The German embassy at once entered its protest. The diplomatic prerogative of a friendly nation had been overridden and the person of its representative insulted. To this the state department replied that the invaded premises at 60 Wall Street were described in the contract as a private business office for the carrying on of advertising, and that Von Igel had not been formally accredited as a German representative.

"When the papers were examined by the department of justice the reason for Von Igel's determined fight became apparent. Here, in the form of letters, telegrams, notations, receipts, checks, ledgers, cash books, cipher codes, list of spies, and other memoranda and records, were found indications—in some instances of the vaguest nature, in others of the most damning conclusions—that the German Imperial government through its representatives in a then friendly nation, was concerned with:

"Violation of the laws of the United States, destruction of lives and property in merchant vessels on the high seas, Irish revolutionary plots against Great Britain, fomenting ill-feeling against the United States in Mexico, subordination of American writers and lecturers, financing of propaganda, maintenance of a spy system under the guise of a commercial investigation bureau and subsidizing of a bureau for the purpose of stirring up labor troubles in munitions plants.

THE BOMB INDUSTRY.

"Of the completeness and skill of Germany's spy system in this country a glimpse is afforded through the voluminous correspondence of Dr. Theodor Otto, of Allentown, Pa. Dr. Otto's special concern was to ascertain the nature of the contracts for munitions and arms upon which the

No. 223. Abridged Transcript.

(The English is evidently a translation, as the German words written at the end of both these lines are merely the German expression for "I have received" and "for transmission.")

(Below in script, signed by a member of the German Embassy.)

This is to certify that the above is a true copy of transcript of documents at the Imperial German Embassy.

Cedarhurst, N. Y., July 1, 1915.

(Signed) HANIEL.

Imperial German Embassy.

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Please instruct me to my further action in the

matter.

O. R. to 7000.

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## TANGLE OF CONSPIRACY IS LAID BARE

(Continued From Page 29)

Mr. Viereck was shown to have inquired about bombs and to have talked about picric acid as a bomb content.

Men who would destroy allied instrumentalities were uncovered by correspondence with Bernstorff as including T. J. Dowling, 107 Franklin Avenue, Hartford, and William J. Ruff, Quincy, Ills.

Aside from all these sinister revelations the expose charged that the Teutons even tried to operate on high American military men in furtherance of their schemes.

Counselor Hatzfeld of the German embassy signed to one message indicating shipment of munitions via Holland, while many other unexplained entries are listed in this remarkable collection.

"OFFICIAL EXPOSE" ISSUED.

These disclosures in the Senate were paralleled in a printed pamphlet called "The German Intrigue in America. Official Exposé," issued today by the committee on public information. It is a complete story of the activities of many pro-German propagandists and their organizations in this country from the days before the war. The names of many public men are mentioned.

Referring to a headline recently by a German-language newspaper bearing the derisive legend:

"Lieb Washington, Magst Ruhig Sein." (Loved Washington, be undisturbed) a parody on the refrain of "Die Wacht am Rhein," the Official Exposé says:

"In the parody it carries a sneer comprehensible only to one who understands the German mode of

speech and thought. Of itself the instance is slight. But it typifies a certain important phase of the German propaganda which subtly but persistently seeks to present Germany's course in America in the most favorable light even to the extent of defending the improper activities of the Teutonic diplomatic representatives before their passports were given them. Because of this continuing propaganda certain documents in the possession of the department of justice now assume peculiar importance in that they prove undeniably the intimate relations between the accredited representatives of the Kaiser in the United States and plotters against the laws and the security of this country, whose enterprise did not fall short of projected wholesale destruction of life and property.

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# PLOT TRACES DEVIOUS AND MANY WAYS

(Continued from Page 32)

Heinous interest on the part of Germany in the enterprise in America was startlingly proven in the plot to blow up the Welland Canal. Another lesser but not unimportant enterprise against Canada was foregone by Von Igel because the volunteer plotter was too old, though he has the best of good will, and also because of his known connection with the Gaelic-American and the Indian revolutionists.

"Of direct military interest to this country is the espionage enterprise hinted at in a secret code message of April 11, 1916, signed '132324679-46919' addressing Von Igel to this effect:

"Herewith respectfully send an extract regarding the troops stationed in California and the armament of the coast fortifications."

"Journalists, lecturers and publishers were liberally employed by Von Igel and his assistants for the purpose of German propaganda. Among those thus tainted with the stigma of dishonorable professional conduct are two magazine writers and war correspondents, James F. J. Archibald, now in Washington, and Edwin Emerson, said to be in Africa."

"Frequent hints of 'Viennese' journalistic activities appear and there are a few notations of 'Pearson, subject, press' which may refer to Pearson's Magazine, of which the editor, Frank Harris, is strongly pro-German, or may indicate the subject of other intrigues."

**ON LECTURE PLATFORM.**

The lecture platform is represented by Ray Beveridge, the California artist, and sister of Eugene Beveridge, the prominent sculptor. In one entry privy counselor Albert acknowledges receipt of \$3,000 from the embassy to finance Miss Beveridge's lecture tour. German war pictures were also to be furnished, though the alleged scope of the lectures was to be comprised in topics allied to Red Cross work. Other figures of more vague import drift into light here and there in the Von Igel papers or the bureau of investigation.

E. G. Woodford, an old British hater, appears to have received sundry sums of money for services unspecified.

"How far the plot goes will probably never be known. The spider, Von Igel, has scuttled away to his own refuge in Germany. His nest is destroyed. But the strands of the web that he wove may still stretch over the city or town which you who head this inquiry."

**PAID HIM SALARY.**

These allegations of the "official expose" were supplemented by the documents made public today in the Senate by Senator King. One of these was a letter written by the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, dated January 10, 1916, and headed "Subject: Illustrations List, to report from January 3, 1916, No. 20152, confidential."

The letter was addressed to the Austrian consulate in New York City and said:

"With regard to the motives cited in the above report for the benefit of Mr. Radocaj, the Imperial and royal embassy feels inclined to subsidize the 'ill list' for February and March with \$100 for each month. Should Mr. Radocaj not be able to become self-sustaining by April 1, the embassy would be willing to advance him \$100 a month up to July of this year. Before, however, the latter circumstances would be known, the embassy is responding inquiries should be made regarding his further results in his financial condition. A further support of the 'ill list' from April 1 should be made possible on the grounds that the plan of the fusion of the coalition party is referred to in meeting with unexpected difficulties."

This letter was signed by Baron Zwiendek, the charge d'affaires of the embassy.

Another letter written from Lenox, Mass., September 26, 1916, concerns a report upon a Rumanian newspaper named "Destepate Romanu." It asked the consul-general in New York to find "in reference to the report" a

## Congressmen Demand Probe State Department Opposes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—Exposure of Count von Bernstorff's \$50,000 salary and proceeds today these outstanding developments.

Approximately 75 percent of Congress wants an investigation of the imputations that members were approached by German propagandists. The State Department and other administration officials oppose an investigation. They believe there is nothing to be gained and that such a course would give Germany the impression that a grave scandal was disrupting the nation. It would array the state department against Congress.

Senator King read letters in the Senate, showing that Austria, even while at peace with this country, had paid money to effect the sentiment of the good work of the allies. He said this country should now declare war on Austria.

Senator Overman, chairman of the

check for \$400 and included a request to send a receipt for a supplementary check for the sum of \$200, dated April 15, 1915, and made payable to the Fair Play Printing and Publishing Company. On the left-hand corner of this check was printed "German Embassy, Washington."

Another communication was a telegram from the consulate to the embassy, November 5, 1915. It was signed Ryszewskiowski and asked that the proprietor of a Polish paper, "Telegraph Casimierz," be paid a subsidy of \$700.

**CHECKS TO FAIR PLAY.**

Senator King exhibited a copy of a check drawn upon the Riggs National Bank for the sum of \$200, dated April 15, 1915, and made payable to the Fair Play Printing and Publishing Company. On the left-hand corner of this check was printed "German Embassy, Washington."

"Everybody who is familiar with current events and has seen the sinister and slimy course of Germany and German diplomacy here and elsewhere was not at all astounded at this revelation. I can state, and I am confident that I am within the bounds of truth, that more revelations will soon be made public indicating the intrigues and the cabals and the criminal conspiracies of Germany and Austria in this country against the tranquility and peace of our nation and for the purpose of embroiling this country in war. We know that for a number of years there have crept into the public press statements to the effect that Japan has sinister purposes toward this republic and contemplated an invasion of Mexico or the Central American republics."

**TROUBLE WITH JAPAN.**

"Efforts were made to incite a feeling of hostility upon the part of the American people against Japan. I think information will soon be given to the American people that will be convincing of the perfidy of Germany. And we will soon learn that the source of very much of the activity that brought about the condition to which I have referred was in Germany and with her diplomatic representatives."

"Our situation so far as Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austria is concerned seems to be anomalous, to say the least. It appears to me that the day is not very far distant when we must recognize a state of war between this country and Austria. Austria is making war indirectly, if not directly, against this nation. They are using their forces against our allies and in support of Germany, with whom we are at war."

**Justice Cohalan Sees Evidence of English Assault**

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Justice Cohalan denied tonight that he was implicated in an attempted Irish revolution, as charged by the government in its official expose and that he advised landing of German officers from the ship in Ireland to aid the revolt. He charged that he was the victim of a British conspiracy to "destroy him."

"In my opinion," he said, "a grave error is being made by those who attack the loyalty of Irish citizens of Irish blood. This is a time for loyalty and not disruption."

**Civil War Veteran Thinks He Was Used As Tool of Kaiser**

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—That Germany used him and his influence as a civil war veteran to hide their propaganda and to entangle this country in internal dissension is the belief of Jasper T. Tucker Darling, former commander of Columbia post of the Grand Army. It was under Colonel Darling's name that the propaganda of the American Embargo Society which attempted to prevent shipment of munitions to the allies was issued. His name was used as "president."

In a statement given out today, Colonel Darling asserted that his "eyes are now open and that he is convinced that for a long time there has been a great plot developing in this country to involve the nation and so entangle it that we would be helpless in case of war."

"I now firmly believe," the statement reads, "that this propaganda, however it may have been brought about, was the animating force in the foundation plan of the American Embargo conference."

Colonel Darling had for a long time doubted the sincerity of the men behind the scenes. When Secretary of State Lansing exposed the Bernstorff message he became convinced that he was the "goat" of the organi-

lobby committee, declared that he wanted to see an investigation if there was anything to hang it on.

Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, asserted that an investigation was practically certain.

"Secretary Lansing said: 'If there is any misunderstanding I wish to say very emphatically I do not see how the Bernstorff message in any way reflects upon Congress or its members. Apparently it was the purpose to employ agencies to influence them of which they would have no knowledge, and in case they were influenced would be entirely innocent. I do not know what the organization was.'

"This expose is a propaganda of German methods of peace propaganda, and there is no intention of casting suspicion on members of Congress."

zation, which he believed was serving the best interests of the country, but which in reality he now believes was serving the interests of the German government. Even now he does not know from whom the money to finance the organization came.

## Government Agent Claims I.W.W. Was To Get German Aid

ENID, Okla., Sept. 22.—Members of the I. W. W. Workingmen's Union and similar organizations were to receive money and supplies from Teutonic agents "as soon as a nationwide revolt" could be started, according to testimony given by J. C. Holmes, government agent, in the trial of draft registers here.

Holmes joined the "Jones family," a branch of the Workingmen's Union to obtain information as to the extent that they were carrying out their anti-government plotting.

According to Jones, the German money was to be placed in the hands of I. W. W. officials, who would turn it over to members of the Workingmen's Union.

Scott Mitchell, one of the defendants, today repudiated the testimony given before a United States commissioner shortly after his arrest, implicating several prominent citizens in the anti-draft plot.

**PICK MUNICIPAL BEANS.**

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—A quantity of beans which has been grown in the municipal vegetable garden were picked today for the needy families of the city. The pickers were composed of volunteer boys of the city who were anxious to help the poor.

Mrs. J. G. Gerlach and Mrs. S. G. Gibbons, prominent members of the Social Service Bureau, are in charge of the distribution.

**CROP BLOWS DOWN.**

CHICO, Sept. 22.—Considerable damage to the rice crop was done by the recent severe north winds which swept the rice field. One grower reports fifty acres out of 160 acres of rice on his ranch was blown down and the remainder damaged. Other ranchers made similar reports.

**DOCK & DECK**

Five vessels of the Alaska fleet which arrived at this port have been chartered and will sail as soon as their cargoes of salmon are loaded.

A. Thayer, Sequoia, McLaurin, S. N. Castle and Star of Lapland. The Costa City of Sydney and Albert will be chartered for the Alaska trade. They will all return in time to go back to Alaska next spring.

Captain Jack J. Shea, bar pilot, was taken to his home yesterday suffering from a bruised foot, caused by a cargo block falling on it. The block, brought by the Japanese steamer Seiyu Maru into port at 3:30 a. m., was found for the Orient from Valparaiso, and came here for fuel. Shea was appointed master of the steamer Pomona of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

The steamer Rosewood has been purchased by the French government. She was built for the Pacific American Fisheries Company and was used as a cannery tender for Alaska. The steamers Arctic, Kingfisher, Seaborn, Bowler and Crown were also purchased by France within the last few weeks, and are all to go to the Atlantic coast at once.

**MILLION IS REPORTED PRICE FOR STEAMER.**

The price for the steamer Adeline Smith was \$1,000,000. She cost \$400,000 to build five years ago. The Dollar Steamship company has been offered \$1,000,000 for the steamer. As all the Dollar boats are under the English flag, it has been stated that the Smith will also be under the same flag.

Under charter of the Moha Commercial company, the next schooner Mount Rainer will begin loading part of her cargo on Puget Sound Monday, and will come to this port to complete her load. She was built at Grays Harbor and was launched June 8. The Rainer is owned by a Norwegian firm, and is going to South America on her maiden voyage.

**STEAMER ALAMEDA BATTERED BY SEAS.**

The steamer Alameda, en route to Seattle from Alaska, ran into bad weather in the Gulf of Alaska, which caused considerable damage. The sea washed aboard, breaking stern doors and flooding the cabin. The Alameda reached Valparaiso, and her engines were damaged. Temporary repairs were made, and she is proceeding under a tow bell. This was the first accident to the Alameda since she was put on the Alaska run, which is about five years.

After finishing her repairs at the Union Iron Works, the steamer Alameda sailed yesterday for Puget Sound to load a cargo for Valparaiso. She left here June 12, but ran ashore at Cape Blanco during her third day. She was floated after a week's work by the marine surveyors and towed to this port for repairs. She will arrive here again to finish her cargo before going to South America.

Local notice to mariners: Humboldt bay entrance—Humboldt outside bar and whistling buoy, replaced September 19, having been heretofore marked by a plain white buoy.

San Francisco.—Suisun Bay—Seal Island light station—Echo board to be established: About October 10, 1917, an echo board will be established at Seal Island light station. The light will be exhibited from the top of the board.

## MEANS HELD FOR DEATH OF MRS. KING

CONCORD, N. C., Sept. 21.—Gaston B. Means, financial adviser of Mrs. Maud A. King, who was mysteriously shot here August 29, was arrested late this afternoon on a warrant charging him with homicide in connection with Mrs. King's death.

Tonight, after two weeks of nervous strain, Gaston B. Means walks the streets of this little Piedmont city, a nervous wreck. Charged with the murder of the woman for whom he acted as confidential adviser, Means, a great bulk of a man, paces up and down like an excited panther. Under the laws of North Carolina he cannot be confined in jail until he has a preliminary hearing. Instead, he is placed in the custody of Sheriff Caldwell, who walks a few paces behind him wherever he goes.

**DOGGED BY SHERIFF.**

The warrant calls for the appearance of Means before a police magistrate Monday morning. It is probable that after the hearing he will be held for the grand jury.

Although the charge against Means is homicide, Collector Clement says: "I have sufficient evidence to hold Gaston B. Means for the murder of Mrs. King."

After the warrant was served it was learned that action against Means was taken after he had refused to produce for the coroner's hearing the revolver with which Mrs. King was killed, or her wearing apparel.

There were two re-enactments today of the death of Mrs. King at Blackwaders Spring.

**RE-ENACTED TRAGEDY.**

The first, or official re-enactment, was staged by lawyers and criminologists, seeking evidence to prove the guilt of Means. He was killed in the manner Means had described. Captain Jones, pistol expert of the New York police department, experimented with a revolver at the tree near which Mrs. King stood when shot. He proved to his entire satisfaction that he could have killed her in the manner Means had described. Means was placed in the tree's fork would not fall to the ground, but in a hollow of the tree.

Early this evening, Gaston B. Means, his lawyers and members of his family, rode the scene, riding in three automobiles. There, with the accused man as the central figure of the drama, the death scene again was portrayed. This second re-enactment was to provide Means' lawyers with points upon which to base their fight for his freedom.

Announcement was made here tonight that Attorney James S. Manning, of Raleigh, will arrive here tomorrow with his staff to assist in conducting the preliminary trial on Monday.

**WEARS UNIFORM; MANY TROUBLES FOLLOW PATH**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Raymond Beebe, 19 years old, formerly a Mare Island recruit, confessed to United States Commissioner Krull today that he had exchanged his civilian clothes for a military uniform. Beebe was found by the post guard as a deserter and returned to Mare Island. Raymond was sent to the city prison, wrapped in a blanket to await the return of the Deputy United States Marshal, Mare Island, with his civilian clothes, which Coon had been arrested in.

**Save Your Loose Teeth**

New Method of Treatment Cures Pyorrhea and Makes Teeth Firm in Sockets.

Don't consent to have your loose teeth extracted until you learn about my wonderful new method of curing the diseased gums and making the teeth as useful as they ever were.

Evermore, the disease that causes the teeth to become loose and eventually drop out of their sockets, is due to germs. My treatment destroys these disease germs throughout the entire system, so that the trouble can never return.

Treating the teeth alone will not cure pyorrhea. You must cleanse the entire system of pyorrhea germs as well as the teeth, before you can expect a complete cure.

Because other dentists tell you that your teeth must be extracted, you are reason why you should give up hope of saving them. My treatment has cured many cases that other dentists had pronounced incurable. I will gladly refer you to some of the people I have cured and you can ask them about the treatment. Understand that the method of treatment is absolutely painless and requires very little of your time.

Let me examine your mouth and give you my opinion, free of charge. This will not place you under any obligation. At the same time I will explain my method to you and show you just how I conquer pyorrhea.

I do first class dental work of every kind without pain and without the use of gas, cocaine, or dangerous drugs. My work carries a guarantee of satisfaction.

Consult me at once if your teeth need attention, or write for the free book explaining my methods. Examinations and estimates furnished free to all.

Hours—8:30 to 5:30, daily; Sundays, 10 to 12.

**DR. TERRY**  
THE DENTIST.  
1225 Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Oakland.  
124 Pacific Bldg., 4th and Market, S.F.

**REPAIR ROADS**

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22.—The Department of Communications and Public Works has started work on the construction and repair of eleven main highways connecting some of the most important cities of the republic. Among the roads under repair are those from Mexico to Toluca, from Mexico to Turpan, Mexico to Queretaro, Mexico to Puebla, and others.

The Department of Telegraphs reports that 248 kilometers of new line have recently been built and 23,538 kilometers put in repair. There are now 18 wireless stations operated by the government and six more are in course of construction. Fifty-five newspapers in the republic have been granted a press rate over the national wires.

## WOMAN MAYOR, BRIDE, GIVES HUBBY TO WAR

FORT MEYERS, Fla., Sept. 22. Mrs. Marion O. Horwitz O'Brien, the South's first woman mayor, a major on the governor's staff, and a bride of 48 hours, today gave up her new husband to the nation.

Soldier O'Brien, formerly Mrs. Horwitz's secretary, to whom she was married, left her today for service in France. Mrs. Horwitz is managing a five-thousand-acre "war farm" near Moorhaven, the town of which she is mayor, and issued a statement here this afternoon giving her views of the duty of women in the war.

## TOBACCO NEEDED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—Smoking that just because your local tobacco appeal for contributions to the war smoke fund has been running for a long time they've got all the money they need for smoke.

It's taking a lot of tobacco for America to fight this war.

Just the little handful of fighting men we've got at the French front now pull back across the Atlantic to the Red Cross the other day for ten tons of the stuff.

Remember that suitable tobacco for Americans can't be found in France. Four million, eight hundred and ten thousand cigarettes already have gone across to the boys. They're merely a starter; just a puff in the smoke-don't, you might say.

**COONER OR LATER**

We Sell Butterick Patterns

**Whitthorne & Swan**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**Yale's**  
OAKLAND STORE THAT UNDERSELLS

**EVERYBODY WILL KNOW**

That this is the place to get good, clean, staple merchandise cheaper than at any other store in Oakland. Substantial savings in all departments.

**NEW DRESSES**

Good quality serge. Black, navy, white, champagne. Fancy plaid or white collars, novelty pockets and belts. New Fall styles. **\$10.00**

Worth \$15—on sale Monday at.....

**NEW COATS**

Navy blue or brown. Have large collars and deep cuffs, plush trimmed, belted models with large pockets. Reg. \$15.00 value—**\$12.50**

special Monday at.....

**COATS and SUITS of OUR ENTIRE LINE**

are made of the very best grade of materials obtainable for the price, cut and tailored by experienced workmen. In all the newest Fall styles.

**SUITS PRICED FROM \$15.00 to \$39.50**

**COATS PRICED FROM \$12.50 to \$35.00**

Materials are poplin, gabardine, serge and broadcloth. Materials are broadcloth and velour. All suits and coats purchased here altered free.

**LACES and TRIMMINGS**

**SHADOW LACE ALLOVER**—White and ecru, 36 inches wide. Edges and corners. 39c

**FILET LACE**—Edges and corners. 2 1/2 to 4 inches wide. Patterns to match. White only. 5c

**METAL LACE FLOUNGING**—Beautiful patterns, richly embroidered in gold and silver on fine silk net. There are two widths. Some in matched patterns. 16 in. wide. Yard. 98c

**NEW LACES**—For stocks and jabots. Just received, and most beautiful, too. Rich Venise lace edges and the net is very fine. 13 in. wide. Yard. \$1.39

**ROSEBUD TRIMMING**—Soft satin roses, blue, pink, old rose, lavender and yellow. Pretty harmonious color combinations with a touch of gold. Yard. 25c

**ROSEBUD TRIMMING**—Silk FLOSS TRIMMING—dainty color assortments with gold. Yard. 20c

**METAL TRIMMING**—Lampshades, fancywork, etc. Edges and corners. Silver, gold, and antique. Splendid assortment of this popular trimming. 12 1/2 c. yard. 25c

**Sale of Flannelette GOWNS**

Twelve hundred splendid samples. White and assorted stripes, low or high neck styles.

The \$1.00 Gowns marked at..... 79c

The \$1.25 and \$1.50 Gowns marked \$1.00

**LINGERIE WAISTS**

Voile or lawn. Beautiful models, embroidered, tailored and tucked, large collars, hemstitched, fancy ruffles and lace trimmings. These are \$2.00 values—**\$1.50**

special at.....

**New Gingham Dresses**

For children, 2 to 6 years. Over twenty new styles. Wide and narrow stripes and plain colors. They have high-waisted belts, are trimmed with pearl buttons **\$1.00**

and fancy pockets. Each.....

**SEVEN SAMPLE IRON BEDS**—Full size. Regular price, \$4.50 to \$7.95. Slightly marred. On sale at, **\$1.95**

each.....

**Buy a New Rug**

It will brighten up the home. Special prices Monday and Tuesday.

**9x12 TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUGS**—Six good patterns. Regular \$18.75 value—**\$14.75**

Monday and Tuesday only at.....

**9x11 WILTON VELVET RUGS**—Seamless rug that comes in floral or allover patterns. Regular \$25.00 value—Monday and Tuesday **\$18.75**

only at.....

**9x12 AXMINSTER RUGS**—Deep pile. Many handsome patterns to select from. Regular \$30.00 value—Monday and Tuesday **\$24.75**

only at.....

**9x12 SEAMLESS ROYAL AXMINSTER RUGS**—Handsome patterns. Very heavy quality. Regular \$37.50 value—Monday and Tuesday **\$29.75**

only at.....

Buy one on our New Club Plan. 10c first payment, puts one in your home. Balance on easy weekly payments.

**Curtains---Draperies**

New ones at low prices.

**MERCERIZED SUNFAST DRAPERY**—50 inches wide. In several good, plain colors. Our regular price, \$1.00—**69c**

sale price, yard.....

**SUNFAST MADRAS**—36 and 38 inches wide. Large selection of plain colors, also two-color effects. Our regular price, 75c—**39c**

sale price, yard.....

**PLAIN MARQUETTE**—White, cream or ecru, 36 inches wide. Reg. 25c value—**15c**

sale price, yard.....

**MERCERIZED POPLIN**—Mill remnants. 50 inches wide. Good lengths; all colors. Regular \$1.75 value—remnant price, **79c**

yard.....

**1000 STRIPS LACE CURTAINS**—Mill seconds. White and cream. All lengths and widths. Several of each pattern alike. If perfect, would sell from 50c to \$2.00—on sale **15c**

at, each strip.....

**MARQUETTE CURTAINS**—2 1/2 yards long; white or ecru. **\$1.29**

\$2.65 Curtains—on sale at, pair..... **\$2.19**

\$2.95 Curtains—on sale at, pair..... **\$2.75**

\$3.65 Curtains—on sale at, pair..... **\$2.98**

\$4.80 Curtains—on sale at, pair.....

**ACME ADJUSTABLE DRESS FORM**

Great increase in cost of material and labor causes the manufacturer to discontinue this model. His agent, wishing to dispose of this stock, gave price concessions that enable us to sell it at **\$10.00**.

It is collapsible, with foot-pedal, adjustable at neck, shoulders, bust, waist and hips. Only a few of these forms at this price.

Buy One on Our Club Plan. 10c first payment, puts one in your home. No collectors.

**WASHINGTON ST. AT ELEVENTH**

**POSILAM MADE TO HEAL YOUR BROKEN-OUT SKIN**

If you attend to Pimples, Rash and all skin troubles with Posilam, and do so promptly, they will not develop and spread.

Posilam gives you have actually seen Posilam's work and know how readily it takes hold, stopping the itching at once, you will hardly believe its effects possible in so short a time.

In Eczema, Posilam's action appears all the more remarkable when the trouble is persistently stubborn and nothing else seems to bring lasting relief. Posilam is harmless always.

Sold everywhere. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 243 West 4th St., New York City—Advertisement.

**BOYS AT FRONT**

Don't forget the Oakland boys that are going to the training camps. Keep them in touch with home ties by sending them The Oakland TRIBUNE. Regular subscription rates—no extra charge. "TRIBUNE Service" will see that they receive their papers regularly. Phone Lakeside 6000.

**SPECIAL NOTICE!**

Our Family Club Tickets are now on sale—Good after Sept. 28, 1917.

**15 Big Swims for \$3.50 or 23 1/2c per Swim**

These tickets are transferable and are good until used.

**BUY YOUR TICKET NOW**

As there are only a limited number of these tickets issued and the sale will be discontinued after the present issue is exhausted.

**BUY YOUR TICKET TODAY and become a REGULAR PATRON.**

**SWIM IN THE PURE OCEAN WATER at**

**NEW PIEDMONT BATHS**

24th and Vernon. Open Daily.

**Mabel, You Couldn't Buy the Silk**

that's in these swell petticoats at CHERRY'S for as little as \$3.95. Yet they're selling them for that—beautiful styles—and on easy terms of payment. Let's get one. Women's store, 615 13th; men's store, 524 12th.—Advertisement.

**PIANOS, \$20.00 PER MONTH**

and up. Player plans \$40.00 per month and up. Includes all about our free delivery plan.

**Hauschildt**  
424 13th Street  
Phone Oak 7000



# RED CROSS HAS PAPER IN FIELD

OMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Sept. 22.—  
far as is known, it has remained for  
Sixty-third Ambulance Section of the

The *Red Cross* to be the first to disavow itself by issuing a genuine regular newspaper. The paper has considerably more than a million-a-day circulation but is a God-send to the members of "Société des Trois," which it calls itself.

The first issue of "*Société des Trois*" is neatly hand-made and is produced by a manifold process. Nearly all the section comprises the editorial staff, and it shows per cent that this staff has depended itself to humorous efforts.

The "*Ow'-Lee*" Laundry Company is the most liberal advertiser with a lull in the invoking everyone to "fall in line" and "show the example of the book who shed their face in the disinfectant."

When there is a "tonorial parlor" that takes the readers to "come in and enjoy the show"—which the advertisement continues includes "microscopic animals."

There is a bit of "poetry" or two, also, a couple of rough sketches, and four essays of reading matter, including "Personalities" and a "Diary of our Own Annual Peeps." News as it is ordinarily known is confined to the last page, where the "*Société des Trois*" is chock full of which is perhaps just as welcome as news to the members of the section.

Grows in the  
Sullivan & Co.

## Fire Fall Stock

cesses almost  
commenced  
es for economy.  
morrow!

**uits**

**\$2.65**

th SUITS





# DRAFTED MEN AND GUARDS ARE HONORED

HAYWARD, Sept. 22.—It was the parting of the ways today for Company H, National Guard, and the forty-five stalwarts, who leave tomorrow as part of the draft army. Company H entrains for Lodi, Va., at the same time that former playmates and chums look their last for some time to come on Hayward and the Alameda county landmarks they know so well, getting aboard Uncle Sam's special for Camp Lewis, Washington.

In honor of both the enlisted men and the drafted men, Hayward and the east county towns put on their best clothes today and stood along Castro street, the while the defenders of world democracy marched by. Headed by the Fifth Infantry band, the procession of soldiers, almost-soldiers, public officials and leading citizens marched to Laurel Grove Park, where a celebration had been arranged.

**PATRIOTIC STRIKES.**  
Tall, echoing Americanism and telling the young citizens of Alameda county of undying gratitude felt towards them by those who could not fight in the trenches, were made. M. J. Madison, president of the Hayward Chamber of Commerce, presided. Town Attorney C. W. White, Peter J. Crosby, Oakland, and Hayward attorney, Rev. C. B. Rogers, First Presbyterian church, and Charles Greene, head librarian, Oakland, were also present.

**FESTIVITIES LATE.**  
The festivities lasted from 2 o'clock this afternoon until 6 o'clock in the evening. British officers, here on recruiting service, and many of the county's leading citizens were present. The reunion between Company H and their chums of the draft army was a feature of the barbecue and reception.

## NEWSIES TO FIGHT

J. A. Walsh, George Bailey, Willie Hopp, Lester Anderson, Henry Ross and Harry Fusco, all TRIBUNE newsboys, have been drafted for service in the war.

## KAHN'S ENGAGES WELL KNOWN HAIR SPECIALIST

Prof. John H. Austin of Chicago



Prof. Austin needs no introduction to the people of Oakland. He is a bacteriologist, hair, scalp and beauty specialist of nation-wide reputation. Prof. Austin has had thirty-eight years' experience as a hair specialist, and has won medals and recognition for his work in both Europe and America.

American boys making friends in London. American soldiers in London seem to have a have-a-way about them. With a bit of time on their hands to stroll about the historic parts of London and improve their minds the Yankees make the most of it. London is cordially receiving its new allies and doing all it can to make the visit a pleasant one. Two of its citizens are seen doing so above.



## He Tells of Transport Terrors Risky Passage Is Safely Made

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Trials of an American soldier on board a transport en route to France are detailed in a letter just received here from H. W. Ross, a Californian, and private in the 15th engineers, U. S. A. Private Ross explains that he is somewhere in the Atlantic at the time of writing and hearing the end of a voyage which, up to that time, had consumed 15 days on the water. An English vessel was used to transport the men to France, and Ross expresses admiration for the crew, most of the members of which have been through several submarine sinkings.

"Dear—, I am writing this under difficulties on a ship presumed to be somewhere in the Atlantic, near the end of a voyage which now is on its 15th day. I am wearing a bulky life preserver, which works more for mental than physical ease, sitting on a bunk in a four-berth stateroom with a typewriter in my lap. The stateroom is a luxury permitted for certain writing purposes by a kind lieutenant. There is hardly room for my typewriter, one of the portable type, in the four-berth quarters, and I am crowded on the deck. There are German troops aboard, nearly all quartered on the first deck below the main deck in space which once accommodated probably 1000 steerage passengers.

**PACKED IN BUNKS.**  
"In the days when this ship, a British (name deleted), by seniority, was a passenger liner, it carried immigrants, but never understood the conservation of space. They have packed us in wooden bunks, which are only a few feet wide, six feet long and two tiers high. We are crowded in the bunks, and without bumping our heads on the ceiling above. The only thing to do is to crawl in, double up, pull off your shoes, place side with forehead of trunk, and lie down. The vessel has a list to port, which is the side I happen to inhabit. The first night out with shipped a few seas, which came down through the hatchway and lodged under my bunk. As I had placed all of my belongings on the floor, I was forced to get up and everything else was two feet under water. Some things washed away and I haven't recovered them yet. My hat, for example.

**ON THREE TRAINS.**  
"We came across the United States by train, and then by ship, and now by train in seven days, with a short pause somewhere in Minnesota. We landed at Weehawken one morning at daylight, were marched onto a ferryboat, transported across a well-known river to a large and famous city, put aboard this ship and we never got off."

"We did not have long on board the ship before we were on the move. We sailed at 5 that evening and the only glimpse I got of the big town was from a side porch. I saw a dozen or so well-known buildings, then a station, then nothing more until we put in at a Canadian port for a few hours to join the convoy of which this ship is a member. "At night we ran totally dark. A cigarette lighted on the deck and the man at the other end is under arrest if it's after midnight. I retain my freedom because I threw away all my matches the first night out."

"Whenever there is a signal from the flagship something happens. We either change our course or speed up or reduce speed, but entirely about and back-tracked for a while. Truly, it will be a notable feat if the whole train is landed safely."

**EATS 'TERRIBLE.'**  
"The 'eat' have been terrible. First they are the English, and therefore not agreeable to Americans' stomachs. Fish for breakfast isn't popular, nor tea. Then the food, which probably is good enough to begin with, is all steam-cooked and from the popular viewpoint, ruined. The mess hall is on the after end, below deck. It seats about 700 and we eat at tables which are built into the bulkheads. A couple of days ago, got so odoriferous that the American doctors ordered us to leave the mess hall. But at that, one can't but admire the crew. The ship has been running through the submarine zone since the war and never has been sunk. The crew have been torpedoed or mined on various vessels, some two or three times.

"There is a scarcity of seamen and boys are numerous in the crew. But England, an officer was telling me, has an effective way of keeping her sailors sane. If he hasn't another job by that time he is drafted for the army. He can be the only survivor of the most notable wreck of the war, but he has only 31 days to tell his friends about it."

"I probably will have more time to write later. Give my regards to everyone."

"Yours, H. W. ROSS."

**POILU PLEADS GUILTY TO FEAR**  
PARIS, Sept. 22.—The first French soldier to plead guilty to cowardice during the three years of war has just been tried by court-martial. He is Stephen Desmilles, a deserter, 23 years old. An alienist who made a study of the prisoner's mentality, told the court: "Desmilles is an emotional character. He is afraid of thunder and other things, but not so obsessed by fear as to render the case one of mania. At first he did his duty at the front, but allowed himself to become depressed more easily than a normal man. But to say that he deserted under the irresistible influence of fear is going too far. He was simply unable to offer the same resistance to the emotion of war as an ordinary man."

The deserter told the court: "I am constitutionally timid. In my family we are nearly all like that. I am afraid of everything." Asked if he thought himself capable of doing his duty if sent back to the front, he replied earnestly: "I will do my best, but I am not certain."

The court sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, but humorously gave him the benefit of the First Offenders' Law, with the result that he will be returned immediately to the trenches.

**TYPHUS DIMINISHED.**  
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22.—The department of public health in a recent bulletin issued here says that the scourge of typhus throughout the republic has diminished 50 per cent, and that smallpox is being successfully combated by widespread vaccination. Almost the entire army has been vaccinated, as have the school children and occupants of prisons.

**AMERICANS DIE**  
LONDON, Sept. 22.—The British army casualty list today includes the following Americans:  
Killed—W. Clarendon, Boston; E. G. Cook, New York; P. Smith, Boston.  
Wounded—M. E. Crawford, New Jersey; J. W. Will, Meigs, C. F. Pike, Idaho; W. Wilson, West Va.; E. Cook, New York; R. G. Myrnes, New York; M. Croston, St. Lawrence; J. Sullivan, New Bedford; F. Latimer, Ohio; M. Dwyer, Mass., and W. Kane, Providence.

### The Cafeteria

OF THE  
Young Women's  
Christian Association  
(1515 Webster St. & Franklin St. opp. 15th)  
is the place where

### BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN

Will conserve TIME, MONEY and HEALTH.  
THE CAFETERIA is under the management of Miss Edna Black, Domestic Science Specialist, which assures perfection in the selection of food and its preparation.

Tables may be reserved for Committees and families. Telephone Lakeside 1515.  
Breakfast 6:45-8:45.  
Lunch 11:30-1:30.  
Dinner 5:30-8:30.  
Sundays and holidays (breakfast only), 8:30.

## KING PREVENTED BLOW BY GREECE

ATHENS, Sept. 22.—There was a moment when Greece could have struck a decisive blow in the Balkan area of the European conflict, had King Constantine followed the ideas of his responsible ministers, said Eleutherios Venizelos, president of the Council of Ministers, in the course of a talk today.

Venizelos was going over the stormy events of the past two years, during which he had been in and out of power, with alternate Constantine anti-anti-Constantine pro-ally regimes, culminating with the recent abdication of King Constantine and the return of Venizelos to undisputed mastery of the situation.

"I had strongly recommended to the king that the Greek army should be thrown against Turkey at the very outset of her co-operation with the Central Powers, when Germany was first unfolding her imperial design of reaching south-east across the Balkans, through Bulgaria and Turkey to Asia Minor and the German dream of Baghdad and the Persian gulf. At that time Turkey was entirely unprepared for defensive land operations, and all her energies were occupied in warding off the most serious naval attack on the Bosphorus."

"Had the Greek army struck a blow at that moment, it would have been decisive, and would have changed the whole course of events in the Dardanelles campaign and the Balkans. The report since then, however, that the British House of Commons fully confirms my view in that respect."

Venizelos had cited this as showing that the Ministry, and not the King, was responsible for the action of the government.

"While Greece is a monarchy," he said, "it is a constitutional monarchy, in which the constitution clearly lays down that the Ministry is the body responsible for government action."

Venizelos expressed the earnest hope that public opinion in the United States might be informed on the events of Greece.

"We recognize," he said, "that the United States is one of the great civilizing and moral influences of the world, and that its policy will be of great decisive influence in the settlement of the war problems relating to the smaller nations and the Balkans. And with public opinion rightly informed, Greece will feel assured of the powerful friendship of the United States."

**HORSE CHESTNUTS**  
PARIS, Sept. 22.—The "horse chestnut collector" is the latest official to be added to France's long list of collection-aries. One will be appointed in each commune of France to verify the quantities of horse chestnuts collected by school children and turned over to the state in the interest of the national defense. The crop is immense in France. Heretofore it has been only partially utilized as fodder. The bulk of it found no other employment than that of amputations for boys' battles. The government has appealed to the school children to see that not a horse chestnut goes to waste. Their use as fodder will be extended to replace corn, rice, barley, etc., in the manufacture of alcohol and acetone.

**CATTLE PROFITS**  
SACRAMENTO, Sept. 22.—Cattle raising on the dairy farm of the Napa state hospital is a profitable business. If the sale of two four-month-old heifers that were exhibited at the state fair is to be taken as an indication.

These two calves, according to a report just made to the state board of control by Owen Duffy, manager of the farm, were sold for \$700, or \$350 each, to a young farmer from Chile.

The young man, who has just completed a course in the Davis state farm school, exhibited at the fair, to be taken back to his Chilean farm.

**MILK SHORTAGE MAKES 'EM DRY**  
SACRAMENTO, Sept. 22.—California is threatened with a milk shortage as the declaration of a member of the Northern California Milk Producers' Association today. He said that the dairymen are selling their cows on account of the high cost of feed, greatly reducing the milk supply while the demand is increasing. Announcement also was made by the association that as a result of the shortage the price of milk delivered will be increased from 9 to 11 cents per quart.

**GOLD IS HELD**  
PARIS, Sept. 22.—The chamber of deputies tonight adopted a bill against drunkenness in public places, which, having already passed the senate, now becomes a law. The measure provides punishment by fines and imprisonment. Persons incurring four convictions within three years may be deprived of the right to vote or to be elected to office, to carry arms, to serve as jurors, and may also be deprived of parental rights over children.

**TAFT & PENNOYER COMPANY**

An Exceptional Offering for Monday

## Lustrous Taffeta Silks

at \$2 yard

A New York Importer Favored Us with 25 Pieces of High-grade Taffeta Silks From Switzerland.

Being unable to duplicate these Silks except at greatly advanced prices, he decided to sell the line to us at a price concession.

—Swiss Taffeta Silk at the very unusual price of \$2.00 the yard. This is a wonderful value. A soft, rich luster and splendid weight, and as taffetas are very popular this is a very opportune time to buy.

—The color range consists of the very latest shades which Paris is using at this time. A partial list follows—Cerule, Marie Louise, Crushed Strawberry, Rose, Taupe, Cobalt, U. S. Green, Toreador, Bordeaux, Olive, Hindu, African, Gazelle and many other desirable shades. The lot consists of twenty-five pieces, but the quality is so very desirable at this time that they won't last long.

—THESE SILKS are all a full yard wide.

Just Received an Interesting Line of

## Tailleur and Costume Suits

In Silk and Wool Duvelyn, Bolivia, Velour, Duvel de Laine, Silvertone, Velvetene and Satin Accentuated with Furs.

\$56.50 \$67.50 \$85 \$97.50

—The outstanding feature of these suits is the fineness of the tailoring and infinite care of detail. Many-type Suits, with the characteristic narrow shoulders, close-fitting sleeves and tailoring lines. Also richly fur-trimmed tailcoats of original design, executed on long, velvet, slender lines.

—These Suits are distinctive—only one of each style. Accept this as a cordial invitation to come and see them.

## Prices on Blankets Are Getting Higher

BUY NOW AND SAVE!

—We have them in every size you desire and in every width—some finished plain; others with pretty borders in attractive colors and designs.

—Never were we in any better position to offer wool blankets in quality, size and range of prices as at this time. Choose from these—

—THE PARTICULAR BLANKET DESCRIBED HERE is all white with 72x96, with soft yellow stripe, border of pink and blue. This is an exceptional value. Priced a pair \$7.50

—WOOL-MIXED BLANKETS in good heavy weight, all white with colored border of pink and blue, double-bed size 72x96. A pair \$6.50

TAFT & PENNOYER

## THE WORLD CALLS FOR MEAT THE RABBIT COLONY RESPONDS

We are building a CANNING FACTORY and will buy every pound produced by our settlers at remunerative prices, live weight. That settles the MARKET-ING QUESTION. We own the entire stock of Burdick Fur-bearing Rabbits, the most wonderful rabbits in the world, good for both meat and fur. Breeding stock reserved for our settlers exclusively.

We also urge production of all common varieties, which reach income stage in four months. Conservatively estimated, each doe of ordinary stock will net \$4.75 a year, and 200 can be maintained on even half an acre, with room for home, fruit, berries, vegetables and poultry for the family.

The fur-bearing rabbits are much more profitable. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. N. Burdick WILL TEACH YOU Rabbitcraft in all its phases.

## Walden, the Ideal Colony

Beautiful scenery, good soil, abundant water, mild climate and organized social life. I live on half an acre myself. I know its possibilities and can teach you how to make a bounteous living and a good cash income from a little land at Walden.

Visit the wonderful fur-bearing rabbits, consider our plans for marketing your product, and I WILL CONVINCE YOU that Walden will solve your problem for a delightful, self-sustaining garden home.

Take Oakland, Antioch & Eastern Ry., Get off at WALDEN. Write for literature.

F. R. CALDWELL, Colony Director, Walnut Creek, Cal.



## VANITIES OF LIFE TO AID FRENCH FUND

PARIS, Sept. 22.—A movement is on foot in France to make the vanities of life pay a part of the war debt. Ten percent on the purchase price of jewelry, apparel, and the budget committee of the chamber of deputies and approved by the government, doesn't go far enough to suit a good many. Motor cars used for touring and sport and horses used for pleasure driving and racing ought, they think, to contribute to the treasury.

Gold ornaments, pearls, precious stones and rich furs and, generally, everything worn that constitutes evidence of ease and luxury, ought to pay an annual tax, they hold, since the tax payable at the time of purchase would not reach the billions of francs worth of jewels and gold already in private hands.

The reply to this proposition is that an annual tax on such things would amount to partial suppression of the reformer is that there will, then, be a gain any way in the direction of economy and the simple life.

Among the vanities aimed at are titles of nobility, which offer an enormous opportunity for revenue. A moderate tax upon assumed and usurped titles, alone, would bring in a respectable number of millions, it is claimed. Genuine titles, paying a far heavier tax, would, though far less numerous, bring in quite as much.

**STILL OPPORTUNITY.**  
The discussion of this proposition has been a revelation to many good democrats who had overlooked the fact that the feudal institution of nobility still exists in France. The republic, and who were not aware that the republic has actually made a little money out of it and could have made a lot more and that President Poincaré, if he saw fit, could quite legally make as many dukes, marquises, counts, barons and knights as there are vultures willing to make it worth while.

Occasionally a real, noble who wants to make his title clear offers the treasury the established accession fee. The government accepts the money, usually, as if it is doing it because a sort of a compromise after the fact. The Duke de la Rochefoucauld paid the treasury an investment fee of 5,150 francs about fifteen years ago, under a decree of the restoration. His heirs, in fact, paid 5,150 francs for a duke, 1,075 francs for a marquis, or a count, 1,405 francs for a viscount, 1,075 francs for a baron and 45 francs for a knight.

There are thousands of persons that have their names with the pretension of nobility who have never decided in their own minds whether they ought to pass as dukes or nothing but knights; the proposition looks well on a visiting card and that is enough for them.

**WHY SHOULDN'T THEY?**  
Why shouldn't these people pay for the satisfaction of their vanity is the question that is asked.

Four attempts have been made to abolish titles since the adoption of the present constitution, and as many to tax them more heavily. One schedule of annual titles taxes proposed by Emile Moreau, of the Chamber of Deputies, was as follows: Prince, with the additional title of nobility, 200,000 francs; Duke, 100,000 francs; Count, 20,000 francs; Marquis, 10,000 francs; Baron, 5,000 francs; Knight, 1,000 francs; the use of the simple pretension before the name, 500 francs annually.

A proposed amendment provided that any commune, hamlet, village or town, the name of which was a title, was a little of nobility could exact a tax on its own account. Another went much further and proposed that communes and towns could offer their names to the highest bidder for a purpose.

The present movement doesn't go so far. It simply asks that, if title are to be tolerated, the holder should pay amply for the privilege, as do more modest citizens for other privileges.

## PLANS LECTURES

Rev. Raymond C. Brooks, D.D., will commence a series of lectures in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., 1515 Webster street, Monday morning, October 1, to which the public has been invited. The subject of the course is "The Social Message of the Bible." The lectures will be given by Dr. Brooks, who has given six lectures at the Y. W. C. A. Conference at Asilomar in August, and we are very fortunate in securing his consent to repeat the lectures in the six weeks ending September 10.

No admission fee will be charged. "The Lure of Africa" will be the subject for the Mission Study Class to be conducted by Mrs. C. A. Kofoid at the Y. W. C. A., beginning Tuesday morning, October 2, at 10:30 o'clock. The lectures are free and open to the public.

## "RUSSIA" IS TOPIC

First-hand information as to the significance of Russia's political and social upheaval will be given Alameda county residents Thursday night, when George Brown, an attorney, who participated in the rebellion of 1917, will talk at the Methodist Episcopal church, twenty-fourth street and Broadway, on the "Present Political Situation in Russia." Brown took part in the creation of the first Russian republic and has an extensive knowledge of Russia's political constitution as well as its social life. He appears in connection with the Men's Club Seminar. The general public is invited.

## FIRST FOR TERM

The first meeting this term of the Parent-Teachers' Association is to be held tomorrow at 3:15 o'clock in the high school auditorium. Miss Brock will speak on Eastern schools and will be in touch with them this summer. Mr. Lee will tell of the growth of the University school and explain the opportunities for service to the school of the members of our Parent-Teachers' Association. Roll call at the meeting will be by rooms to see which room has the most parents in attendance.

## What Is More Exasperating

than to want and need smart clothes and not have the money to buy them? HERBIE B. has solved the problem for many a man and woman by buying easy payments. Why don't you invest? Women's store, 515 13th St.; men's store, 528 13th.—Advertisement.

## NEWS TO CAMP LEWIS

Send THE TRIBUNE to the boys at Camp Lewis.

Home news will be deeply appreciated by the boys of the National Army.

Subscribe now—no extra charges—regular subscription rates. Phone 444-0000.

## Matzenauer to Open Big Concerts

### Noted Singer Heads Artists' Series

Margaret Matzenauer, the wonderful mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will open the 1937-1938 series of Artists' Concerts in the Oakland Auditorium Theatre on Friday evening of this week with a brilliant song recital. With a voice of such wonderful range that she has scored triumphs both as a Wagnerian soprano and in a number of the great contralto roles, Matzenauer is today one of the world's greatest prima donnas, and her appearance in Oakland will be one of the musical events of the season.

In concert Mme. Matzenauer is said to be as wonderful as in opera. Many of the famous operatic stars, as is well known, fail to do their best when they are deprived of the support of an orchestra and the dramatic atmosphere of the stage. But Mme. Matzenauer is an exception to this rule, and her concerts rouse her audiences to the greatest enthusiasm.

The program which the celebrated vocalist will give on Friday night is as follows:

Secchi	Sechi
St. Floriano e fedele	Scarlatti
Conte, M. Belvedere	Handel
Awake, Nature	Handel
An. Grabe Anselmo's	Schubert
Winnung	Schubert
Winnung	Schubert
Lied von Wille	Debussy
Beau solo	Debussy
Cherubino	Debussy
Suit de l'été	Debussy
La dentelle	Debussy
Before the Crucifix	Debussy
When your dear hands	Debussy
She came with a song	Debussy
To a dear friend	Debussy
Mon cœur s'ouvre à ta voix	Debussy

Ernestine Schumann-Heink was to have been the first attraction of the Artists' Concerts under the auspices of the Music Section of the Oakland Teachers' Association, but she was forced to cancel her California dates when she was unexpectedly called east by a pressing business engagement. Arrangements are now being made for a later appearance of the diva, and she will in all probability be heard here in a single concert in December of this year.

Oakland concerts for the current season are most conveniently and attractively set forth in a concert calendar just issued by Miss Z. W. Foster, concert manager and chairman of the Music Section of the Oakland Teachers' Association. The coming attractions for the full season are given in both chronological and classified order, and the pamphlet, printed in compact form for the pocket of the music lover, will be found most valuable for reference.

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the public season ticket sale for the seventh season of the San Francisco symphony orchestra will be opened in the office of the San Francisco Musical Association in the Phelan Building. Tomorrow afternoon the first rehearsal under the direction of Conductor Alfred Hertz will be held in the Court Theater. These are the preliminaries to the opening concert of the season, which is set for Friday afternoon, October 12.

There will be twelve Friday symphony concerts in the season, and each Sunday concert at which the Friday programs will be repeated at lower prices. In addition there will be ten Sunday "pop" concerts for which season tickets will be placed on sale.

For the first concert Conductor AL-

fred Hertz is preparing Rachmaninov's First Symphony in E minor, Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture, and Brahms's Variations of Haydn's chorale, "St. Anthony."

Under the direction of Alexander Stewart, the California Treble Clef Club has resumed its rehearsals after the summer vacation. This organization, composed of thirty-five members of the California Club of San Francisco, has in preparation for the coming season a number of interesting choral works which are comparatively new to local audiences.

Among these compositions is a cycle of Swedish Folk Songs, edited by Louis V. Sarr, who has preserved in his transcriptions all the quaint and naive qualities of the genuine folk song. Other works in rehearsal are the cantata, "Night," by Camille Saint Saens, a David Stanley Smith, the talented young American composer, and a fresh and vital part-song, "June Rhapsody," by Mabel Daniels of Boston. Miss Daniels will be remembered as conductor of one of her own orchestral compositions during the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Sydney Francis Hoben, who gave several lecture-recitals in Oakland last season on modern operas, writes from Christchurch, New Zealand, that he plans to return for another series. He says:

"I begin my recitals here at the home of the Chief Justice Sir John and Lady Denniston next week, and there is a large subscription list. In Honolulu I had the same success in Oakland, giving my first recital there in the home of the Governor of Hawaii. I leave here for California next month via Tahiti and Honolulu."

The second reading by Professor William Herbert Carruth of Leland Stanford University on "The Epic of King Arthur" will be given in "The Abbey," 2824 Thirteenth avenue, on Thursday evening. The readings are illustrated by parallels from the sources and musical settings of the lyrics. The special subject for this week is "The Marriage of Geraint" and "Geraint and Enid." Each reading will be preceded by a brief organ recital by William W. Carruth.

For the program of his concert this evening in the Exposition Auditorium, San Francisco, Edwin H. Lemare, the famous English organist, has prepared the following program:

Prelude to "Lohengrin"	Wagner
Prelude and Fugue in D Major	Bach
Spring Song	Lemare
Allegretto	Lemare
Scherzo	Lemare
Impromptu	Lemare
Overture to "Der Freischütz"	Weber

"America, Redeem Thyself," text and music by Ruby Boardman, is one of the latest patriotic songs produced by local composers. The lyric appeals to Americans to pay the debt of gratitude to France by aiding unstintingly with blood and money. Proceeds from the sale of the song are donated to the Red Cross. Copies are on sale at Sherman, Clay, and Company's stores.

## CONVICTS' MUSIC WILL BE PLAYED

So that the San Quentin convict band may purchase new instruments, thus increasing their own musical effectiveness and the pleasure of several thousand men within the prison who act as audiences, Alameda county officials will begin a campaign in which they hope find ready response.

A piece of popular music written by two convicts at San Quentin, both life-tenants, though excellent musicians, and well-educated men, will be played by the Neptune Beach band today and tonight. This afternoon Emma Schilling and Pauline Kern of Alameda will render the musical number, assisted by the band. At night the piece will be included in the dance numbers.

At the same time Paul Steinhoff, who has taken an enthusiastic interest in the convict band, will lead the municipal musical organization at Lakeside park concert through the measures of the successful song. Both at Neptune Beach and at Lakeside park efforts will be made to sell copies of the piece for small sums.

## ASKED TO JOIN ENGINEERS' CORPS

Any man with a trade, who wants to benefit both his country and himself, is asked to enlist in the Engineers' Corps, at the United States Army recruiting office, 908 Broadway. Among the different craftsmen who are wanted in the Engineers' Corps for immediate service in France to prepare the way for United States troops are electricians, carpenters, plumbers, railroad men, blacksmiths, lumbermen, concrete workers, cooks, bakers, wood workers, photographers, truck drivers and clerks.

Colored men are wanted for the stevedore regiments and will be shipped east at once. Married men will be taken for army service provided their wives are not absolutely dependent upon them for support.

## TO GIVE LECTURES

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—A new series of four Egyptian lectures by Associate Curator E. W. Gifford is announced for the next four Sundays at the University of California Museum of Anthropology at the Affiliated Colleges. As usual, the lectures will be given at 3 p. m. in the museum's Egyptian hall, which contains the subjects illustrated by the Hearst Egyptian Collection. Each lecture will be illustrated with stereoscopic views. The schedule of lectures follows: September 25, "An Egyptian Funerary"; September 26, "The Egyptian Pantheon"; September 27, "The Gods of the Egyptians"; October 1, "A Guide-book for the Dead."

The eleven exhibits of the museum are open daily, except Monday, from 10 to 4, Sundays 10 to 5.

## BONDS FOR SCHOOL

HAMILTON CITY, Sept. 22.—Voters of Hamilton City have voted a bond issue of \$20,000 for the construction of a new union high school building.

## GOVERNMENT TO HOLD EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that the examinations listed below will be held in San Francisco:

Application blanks and further information relative to these examinations may be obtained from the secretary, Trevelyan Building, District, room 241, Postoffice building, San Francisco.

Clerk with experience (Army experience preferred), men only. Quarter-master deservings \$200 to \$250 per annum. San Francisco, Cal.

Head nurse (operating), female only. President's Hospital, Washington, D. C. \$525 per annum with board, quarters and laundry.

Chemist in forest products (male) vacancies in the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., \$2000 to \$2400 per annum.

Engineer in forest products (male). Vacancies in the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., \$1800 to \$2400 per annum.

Vacancies in grain, hay and seed marketing in the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., \$1800 to \$2400 per annum.

Clerk qualified in statistics or accounting (male). Vacancies in the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C., and in Ordnance Department at Large throughout the United States. Salaries \$1000 to \$1200 a year for grade I, \$1200 to \$1800 a year for grade II.

Assistant to officer in charge of classification, \$2400; organizer of storehouse arrangement and control, \$2400; assistant to business manager, \$1800; controller of stores balance, \$1800 (male). Vacancies in the Ordnance Department of the War Department.

Plate cutter and addressograph operator (both men and women). Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., \$60 per month.

Investigator in wool warehousing (male). Vacancies in Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., \$2200 to \$3000 per annum.

Inspector of wagons and wagon material (male). Vacancies in Quartermaster Corps, Jeffersonville, Indiana; \$1500 per annum.

Inspector of clothing (male). Vacancies in the Quartermaster Corps of Army at various quartermaster corps throughout the United States; \$950 per annum.

Other (male), Engineer Department, San Francisco, Cal., \$65 per month and subsistence.

Stocktender (noneducational) (male), post quartermaster service, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; \$40 per month and ration.

## Capwells

For a thoroughly satisfactory home-cooked luncheon come to our Roof Garden Restaurant

## Capwells



## A Superb Collection of Suits

for misses and women

An impressive showing of Autumn's smartest modes and materials, accepted as correct by the foremost designers here and abroad. Ultra fashionable and reasonable.

One of the chief characteristics of CAPWELL Suit stocks is the specialized types for varying figures, whether 34, 36, 38 or up to 52. Styles upon styles, endless new colors, fabrics as varied as the styles.

## Special Groups of Stylish New Suits at \$25, \$29.50, \$35 and \$37.50

Tailored, demi-tailored and fancy styles in extremely new models on the most fashionable lines, developed in silvertone, serge, oxfords, Poiret twills, gabardines, and velour cloths. All with beautifully lined, faultlessly tailored coats and smart skirts. In all the new wanted colors.

### Suits for Stout Women \$25, \$29.50 up to \$75.00

Handsome specially designed Suits in stout sizes. Both plain and fancy models. Some richly trimmed with furs.

### Finer Suits for Dressy Wear \$52.50, \$65 and up to \$185

A splendid assemblage of models in richest materials and trimmings. Many fur trimmed with Wolf, Kolinsky, Hudson Seal, genuine Skunk and other luxurious furs.

Second Floor.

## New Arrivals in Fine Coats

Some exceptionally handsome models came yesterday. Fashioned of African crystal cloth, silvertone, bolivias, pom-poms and broadcloth. Ultra-smart models in the new sea weed color, gray, oxford, plum, burgundy, king's blue, brown, beetroot, wistaria, taupe, wood and terra cotta. Also large, roomy models in heavy, serviceable materials for street, automobile and general utility wear; styles for school and college girls. Prices—\$15 to \$135.

## Mill-Sales End Sales

### Lot I—Outing Flannels 14c Yard

10 to 20-yard lengths  
Very fine double-fleeced outing flannel in a goodly range of stripe patterns in pink and blue—27 inches wide. Selling at one-fourth and less than regular—all good, usable lengths. Exceptional value.

### Lot II—Zephyr Gingham 19c Yard

10 to 20-yard lengths  
Wonderful value! Materials for house dresses, women's and kiddies wear can be bought at great savings. Fine 32-inch Zephyr Gingham in attractive stripes, checks and dainty plaids. Many colors.

First Floor.

### Special! Turkish Towels 25c

Housewives can supply their homes with good, serviceable bath towels at a price lower than the usual cost. Heavy double thread Turkish Towels—bleached snowy white and with pretty red and blue borders. Size 20x40.

First Floor.

### Huck Towels 20c

Hemstitched and with space for monogram. Of heavy cotton huck in good, serviceable qualities. Sizes 18x36.

### 2-Yard Pattern Cloth \$2.50

Beautiful pattern cloth of good linen with handsome floral border all around. Two-yards square and of very fine quality. Beautifully finished and substantial body.

First Floor.

## New Sweaters

When one thinks of the cool Autumn days, the need of a cozy, stylish knit coat is at once apparent. CAPWELLS have very beautiful wool and fibre sweaters in a large variety of styles and colorings at all prices. You'll enjoy selecting one of these new models for your own.

WOOLEN SWEATERS—In Copenhagen and light or dark rose, with white collars, cuffs, belts and bands of trimmings. Across the collar are stripes of blue or rose. Some with brush wool trimmings. Splendid values at \$4.95. Other woollen sweaters priced to \$13.50.

FIBER SILK SWEATERS—In gold, rose, Copenhagen, watermelon pink and Kelly green. With large sailor collars, jaunty pockets and either sashes or belts. Becoming, smart in appearance and serviceable. Prices—\$5.95 to \$14.00.

Second Floor.

## Rich New Silks

Autumn loveliness is summed up in this season's silks. Bright, fine weaves that lend color and life to the prospect of the drab days ahead.

### Novelty Weaves

Lovely new novelty silks are here in alluring assortments of the latest plaids and stripe effects in the rich Fall colorings and combinations. Designs were never so unusual and so charming. Of superb quality—36 inches wide. Yard—\$1.50 to \$3.

### Satin Charmeuse

dominates all silks this Fall for regal garments for afternoon and evening wear and for the more conservative street costumes. Excellent quality of rich, lustrous, satin-finished charmeuse in all the season's shades, 36 to 40 inches wide. Yard—\$2.00 to \$3.00.

### New Fall Crepe de Chines

Very fashionable this autumn for dresses, waists and dainty lingerie. Exceptionally large and wonderful assortment of colors. Splendid quality. 40 inches wide. Yard—\$1.35 to \$2.00.

First Floor.

### Dress Goods

Many dozen bolts of new dress goods arrived this week for their premiere display. Absolutely the latest in weave and color and Dame Fashion's pronounced favorites.

### Rich Fall Velours

Velours are very smart this Fall for suits and coats and come in rich, handsome colorings. Splendid texture, fine soft weave and beautifully finished. 54 inches wide. Very good value. Yard—\$3.50 and \$4.00.

### Mannish Suitings

For the tailored suit in handsome color variations and plain colors. In the lot are Poiret twills, poplins, gabardines, whipcords and serges—\$2.00 to \$3.50 yard.

### Fall Coatings

In plain and fancy weaves. An endless variety of color combinations. Widths 54 to 58 inches. Prices—\$2.00, \$2.50 to \$3.50 yard.

### Chiffon Broadcloths

Sponged and shrunk ready for the needle. Not a wanted shade missing. Widths 48 to 58 inches. Prices—\$2.50 to \$3.50.

First Floor.

## Madeleine Corsets

Finely made Corsets made on the latest style lines with medium or low busts and straight backs. Made of handsome broches as strong as they are pretty, a fact that has a great deal to do with the splendid way these corsets keep their shape.

Women who are planning to have new suits and dresses are having their corsets fitted first so as to get the full benefit of the graceful lines of the new garments. In flesh and white, plain and brocaded materials. Madeleine Corsets—\$5 to \$15.

Successor Corsets (made by the same manufacturers)—\$3.50 to \$5.

Second Floor.

No charges for ordinary alterations or fittings.

## Capwells

Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Clay Streets

ALL THE YEAR-AROUND TOY DEPARTMENT (Third Floor)







## FIVE TRAIN LOADS OF AUTOS

Trainload shipments of automobiles have become common and the announcement of the shipping of a solid trainload of automobiles no longer causes any comment. When C. S. Howard brought the first trainload of Buicks to California in 1910, it was an event of nation-wide importance. Never before had such a valuable shipment of first-class freight been made. The shipment of less than forty freight cars carrying less than one hundred and fifty Buicks was in marked contrast to those of later years, just the same as the later shipments are in marked contrast to the ones of the present time. Five solid trainloads of Buicks all on the way at one time and all consigned by the Buick factory at Flint, Michigan, to the Howard Automobile Company of San Francisco is a record that probably will stand for a long time in shipping circles.

This record breaking shipment of Buicks is the direct result of R. F. Thompson's visit to the Buick factory at Flint, Michigan. In a letter to C. S. Howard, head of the Howard Automobile Company, Thompson says:

"Upon my arrival here, E. T. Strong, general sales manager of the Buick factory, advised me that he was doing everything in his power to supply our territory with Buicks, and that he would stretch a point and give us a few additional cars, provided we were able to secure the freight cars to move them on. I found out later that this promise was intended as a 'tail'."

"I accepted it at its face value, however, and took the first train to Chicago where I at once got in touch with the freight departments of the various railroads. You can well imagine my delight at learning that just at this time there were a number of empty cars being rushed West to take care of the season's crops, and without much trouble I was able to secure the promise of five 50-car trains, provided I could use them within ten days, and you can well imagine Strong's surprise when I returned to the factory and advised him that I had secured freight cars enough to handle one thousand Buicks, and that I must have them within the next nine days. At first he said the thing was impossible and that it could not be done."

"When I reminded him of his promise to supply the automobiles, provided I would supply the freight cars, he offered to compromise. I assured him that there was no compromise so far as we were concerned, and insisted on the thousand Buicks in addition to our regular weekly allotment, and after considerable talk and argument he finally agreed to let us have the five trainloads. This means the entire output of the factory for two days, as they are now turning out five hundred Buicks every day. This output will soon be increased to between six hundred and six hundred and fifty cars per day. Every one here is optimistic regarding business conditions, both at present and in the future. Before leaving we shipped enough to relieve our long existing shortage of cars, and I think you will be safe in promising immediate deliveries on all models after the next few days."

## ONE PUT OVER ON H. KNUDSON

When it comes to keeping pace with the progress made in the automobile industry and the different processes used by the big motor car factories in both the saving of labor and the perfection of products no local automobile man has anything on Harold Knudson, the popular Oakland manager for the Willis-Overland of California.

Yet, as wise as Harold is in matters pertaining to automobiles and despite the fact that he is one of the old time guard in the auto business on the coast and that ever since the inception of the automobile business he has sold automobiles, talked automobiles and thought of nothing but automobiles, and that this natural interest in matters pertaining to automobiles has increased with his prominence in the business to the point where he became branch manager for the Overland people here and as the result came in closer contact with the details of the auto work—despite all that, Harold had one slipped over on him at the Willis-Overland factory during the recent visit he made East.

Now, Harold is 100 per cent in efficiency. Waste of labor or materials is obnoxious to him. There is a right way to do things and a wrong way with him—no half measure goes. Understanding his hobbies in these things it can be readily appreciated why Harold, when inspecting the Willis-Knight plant of the Overland factory, almost created a riot with the yard superintendent because there were piles upon piles of Knight motor sleeves and pistons stacked up in the yard exposed to the elements and in most stacks there was unmistakable evidences of rust.

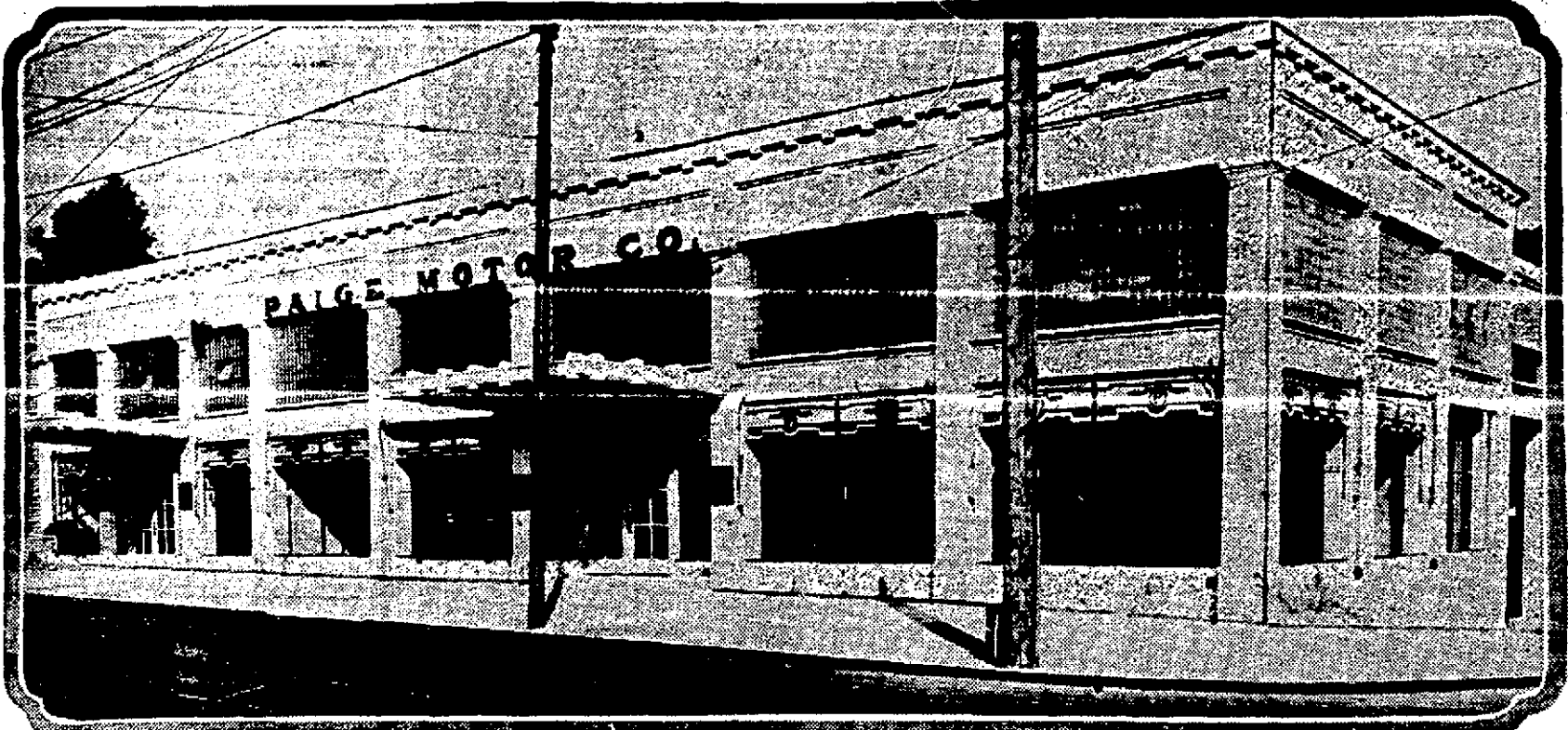
Harold went after the superintendent hot foot only to be informed, much to his immediate chagrin, that the metals used in the Willis motors were seasoned by the elements in this way much the same as wood is seasoned and that after a three months' period of hibernating in the open yards these parts are then taken in and milled through to the required sizes and shapes and the possibilities of the metal working is nil. "It was one on me, alright," says Knudson. "I was sure these huge piles of metals were there as the result of someone's carelessness and to find that they were there as the result of the experiments of the research department of the factory and that such things are figured out in advance for the motor car owners shows how far reaching the modern motor car factory is in its scope."

## SEA CAPTAIN NOW IN AUTO BUSINESS

Captain E. Pryce Mitchell of Santa Barbara, for years a well known sea captain and who was to have succeeded Captain Smith in charge of the steamship Titanic when she went down, has become not only a "landlubber," but one of the most successful automobile dealers on the coast. He is head of the El Camino Real Motor Car Company, distributors for Hudson and Dodge Brothers motor cars, and enjoys the distinction of having sold more cars in that territory in the past year, it is claimed, than any other dealer.

## Paige Car Home Finest in United States

The handsome new home of the Paige Motor Company in the upper Broadway auto row in Oakland, and which is now completed. This building is said to be the finest Paige car building in the United States and it is easily one of the leading motor car agency homes on the Pacific Coast.



The service entrance of the new Oakland home of the Paige Motor Company in the upper Broadway auto row.

The new Paige car home recently completed in the upper Broadway auto row in Oakland is without question one of the prettiest motor car homes on the coast, and the boast of the local company officials that they would have in Oakland a home fitting for the car that is known throughout the factory slogan of "The Most Beautiful Car in America" is carried out. The new building is situated on Broadway at Thirtieth street and occupies a corner with a frontage of 125 feet on Broadway and 115 feet depth on Thirtieth street, allowing two main entrances to the Broadway salesrooms and one from Thirtieth street into the service department. The new car salesroom occupies the corner of the building with a space of 85 by 30 finished in the latest effects in "woodwork" and colorings and with a tiled floor. Just above the main salesroom are mezzanine offices containing the private offices of Dan Whitman and T. D. McLaughlin, of the local firm, as well as the quarters of the clerical force and waiting rooms, etc.

Also facing Broadway adjoining the new car salesroom is the used car department, occupying a space of 40 by 115 and fitted up in a manner that would put many a new car salesroom in most cities at a big discount. In the rear of the new car salesroom is the big service department, all fitted up for the handling of any and all kinds of work in connection with the Paige car line. The service quarters are 85 by 35 and so arranged with a special entrance from Thirtieth street that there is no confusion whatever in handling a number of cars at the one time.

The growth of the Paige Company here is one of the features of the year's happenings in the motor car trade. The firm, due to the advancement made here, has been appointed the Paige car dealer for larger territory and given a branch home in San Francisco, and now the tenancy of the handsome new building here represents a crowning achievement for the years put in by the officials in building up an organization and a following on the coast.

**WHAT EVERY MOTORIST KNOWS.** Ever leave your car out in the sun these days, then jump into it without thinking and sit yourself quickly with only the thickness of a palm beach suit between your anatomy and the sun-warmed seat? Never did, eh? Well, you needn't try the experiment just to learn how it feels, I'll tell you. Like ——— American Motorist.

Paige car in this territory. In addition to the new building the local company has all of the latest model Paige cars on display in the new salesroom, including the new seven-passenger sedan models on the Six 46 chassis and the Paige Brooklands Six 51 convertible roadster models of the season, as well as the regular line of touring cars and roadsters that have distinguished the Paige line of motor cars this season.

## TRUCK BUSINESS IS IN FINE SHAPE

The truck business in California is never in better condition than now. The truck is going into almost every field of endeavor in California and many who previous to this year had not given the subject a serious thought are now enthusiastic truck owners.

The first sale of an auto car truck on the coast was made eight years ago and today there are several thousand in service in the various coast cities and towns.

Five hundred are in use in delivery and truck systems in Los Angeles county alone, according to a statement made this week by James Hemphill, manager of the Auto Car Sales and Service factory branch in this city.

This increased use of the autocars is due to several reasons, of course. The speeding up of deliveries, the introduction of more efficient business methods with the coming of the motor car and the motor truck and the splendid performance record made by Autocar delivery cars in service with large stores and corporations," said Hemphill.

"So great is the sturdiness and durability of the Autocar that some of the first trucks are still doing duty and are giving splendid service, according to the reports that we receive."

## MACK TRUCKS

Mack Trucks have won front-rank place in motor circles due to their ability to give long, continual service under any and all road and weather conditions. They have power aplenty to navigate all difficult grades—and with ample reserve power for excess loads.

Features that have heretofore been unknown in motor truck circles are embodied in the Mack. Only the finest materials are used—manufactured by expert engineers—the perfect balancing of weights—and the only perfect cooling system in any truck—foreign or domestic—make the Mack best suited to solve your delivery and transportation problems.

Don't overlook the factors of safety in the Mack that other trucks do not have.

## International Mack Corp.

2020 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco

Prospect 367

## Winton Six

Effective October 15th, 1917

## The price of the 33 Winton Six will increase \$265

This is a straight advance applying to all styles on the 33 chassis. All orders for Winton Cars placed before October 15th will be accepted at the present price only on condition that the delivery date is specified for before December 1st, 1917.

## McDonald-Green Motor Co.

OPEN SUNDAYS

2847 BROADWAY

PHONE OAKLAND 2474

## DOES NOT EXPECT SHORTAGE OF GAS

"There isn't another man in the country more anxious to do his 'bit' and help Uncle Sam win this war than myself," says K. C. Ables, of the Weaver, Ables & Wells company, distributor of Studebaker cars in Oakland and vicinity. "but it does roll me considerably to read and listen to all this hysterical talk of gasoline conservation. Conservation seems to be the watchword of the day now—everything is being Hooverized. Sure, it's a good thing to eliminate waste in our daily life—it must be done if we are going to win the war—but let's be sensible about it."

"The suggestion that motor car pleasure riding be discontinued or very largely curtailed, as a means of conserving the gasoline supply, is as ill-advised as it is indefensible. It comes from no source of authority, nor does it carry the weight of conviction. It is wholly in line with the now discredited, untenable tendency to place motor cars in the class of luxuries that can be dispensed with."

"But don't misunderstand me. I heartily agree that this is the time of all times to use caution and moderation in all things. Careful use of gasoline most assuredly will tend to make available an inexhaustible supply. But there is nothing whatever in the present situation that warrants the belief that there will be a shortage of gasoline. The National Chamber of Commerce, an association of undisputed authority in all matters pertaining to the automobile, bears me out in this assertion."

"Incalculable harm can be done by creating a false impression in this direction. The reasonable use of a motor car is not an extravagance in any sense of the word. It is a part of the same, healthful, outdoor life of every community. To eliminate the motor car from the daily routine of the American family at this time would do more harm than good. When the situation becomes so strained, if it really ever does, that larger conservation of gasoline is necessary we doubtless shall be so advised by sources, the authority of which cannot be questioned."

## FRESNO IS TO SEE FAST CARD

One of the best racing cards that have been arranged to take place in California this year will be that set for the Fresno District Fair the latter part of this month, with A. H. Patterson, Hudson Super-Six driver, and Earl Cooper, the Stutz speed demon, as principals. In addition to a forty mile race, which will be in three heats, ten miles in each of the first and second and twenty miles in the third, there will be a match race of twenty-five miles between Patterson and Cooper for a purse of \$1,000.00. There will also be a race open only to Ford cars.

The event that is attracting huge attention is the contest between the Super-Six and the Stutz pilots. Cooper was born and raised in Fresno. It was on the track in that city that he won his first laurels and he knows every inch of the oval. Patterson and Cooper have each won a championship event at Tacoma this year, and the Fresno contest to be held next Saturday is being looked upon as a climax to the Tacoma brush up. Later in the year and consequently should prove to be a very spirited race.

Patterson will also participate in the 40-mile three heat event, as will Cooper, Durant, Crosbie and many other noted drivers. This race will be for a purse of \$2,400.00.

## CITY IS MAGNET

Oakland's fame as a motor car paradise is becoming too strong a lure for many automobile men to resist and week after week sees the arrival of new faces along Oakland's upper Broadway auto row. The two latest to forsake the cafeteria country and come to Oakland are H. W. Tibbs and Thomas Pondleton, both of whom have joined the selling organization of the Peck-Pullen Motor Company in Oakland. Both are familiar with the motor car business and were classed high in the southland as sales experts. Tibbs will devote his efforts to the Saxon Six cars and Pondleton will specialize on the Mitchell line.

**\$1250**  
F. a. b. Racine  
120-inch Wheelbase  
40 h. p. Motor

**Mitchell**  
Sixes

**\$1525**  
F. a. b. Racine  
127-inch Wheelbase  
48 h. p. Motor

## Fifty Surprises In the Latest Mitchells—See Them

No matter how well you know fine cars, scores of features will surprise you in the Mitchells, we believe.

These are examples of the extra values which efficiency methods can give. And they are fine examples. All are produced complete—chassis and body—under John W. Bate, the efficiency expert. And in a model plant, where up-to-date methods have cut labor cost in two.

### Wanted Extras

We have taken pains to learn what features men and women want. And they are all in the latest Mitchells.

There are 31 features rarely found in cars. These include a power tire pump, dashboard engine primer, reversible headlights, etc.

There are shock-absorbing springs, found on no other car. They make the Mitchell the easiest-riding car. In two years—since we adopted this feature—not a single spring has broken.

### Double Strength

But the greatest Mitchell feature is the 100 per cent over-strength. In the past three years we have doubled our margins of safety.

Safety parts are vastly oversize. Castings are almost eliminated. Over 440 parts are built of toughened steel. We spend \$100,000 yearly on radical tests and inspections.

The result is a lifetime car. Two Mitchells that we know of have already been run over 200,000 miles each.

### 8 Smart Styles

The Mitchell line now includes eight exclusive styles. All are designed by our experts, and built in our own body plant.

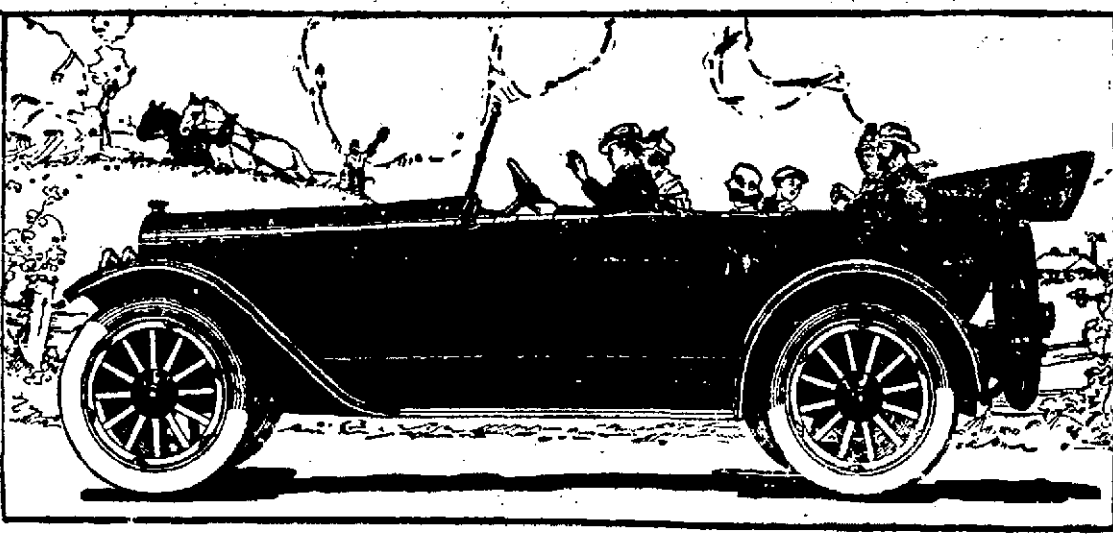
They include open cars and closed cars, convertible cars and sport cars. All of them distinctive. They come in two sizes, at two basic prices. No other cars in the Mitchell class offer so many appeals.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.  
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

## Peck and Pullen Motor Co.

3068 BROADWAY, OAKLAND  
TELEPHONE OAKLAND 122

DeBROY MOTOR COMPANY, Inc.  
MITCHELL DISTRIBUTORS  
SAN FRANCISCO





## AUTO DEALERS HAVE STATE MEETING

Delegates representing the various crafts identified with the state automobile industry gathered at San Francisco Thursday for the second annual convention of the California Automobile Trade Association, and the opening session, which lasted throughout the day, was characterized by a series of spirited discussions.

From early in the morning until an adjournment was taken for the banquet at 7:30 o'clock, the delegates argued over business matters. At times the speaking became so heated that President Sloan was forced to rap for order, as the delegates showed keen excitement in an effort to respond to statements made relative to certain methods adopted in conducting the general automobile business, and more especially the accessory end of it.

The practice of accessory and tire firms granting corporations owning five or more cars rebates on supplies was one of the questions that created keen excitement and a debate that lasted throughout the afternoon. The majority of the delegates were opposed to any price concessions being granted to private owners or corporations and cited instances where jobbers sold to firms and individuals certain motor car accessories and supplies at lower rates than they as dealers could secure the goods. This they pointed out was not unusual to their business and by no means fair to the general public.

At the banquet in the evening W. L. Huggins, president of the Pacific Kiesel-Kar branch, acted as chairman and between his good-humored introductions of the speakers and the splendid program arranged, more harmony existed between the delegates than during the afternoon. The speakers of the evening were Chester N. Weaver, head of the local Studebaker agency; Percy Towne, president of the California State Automobile Association; and Robert A. Marshall, secretary of the State Trade Association. Several entertaining musical numbers and some good comedy acts made up the special program arranged by Secretary A. D. Eitel of the San Francisco Automobile Trade Association, which organization acted as host.

## WAR'S EFFECT ON AUTO COSTS

Just to what extent the war will affect prices of automobiles in the United States during the next year or so is a question that is proving of decided interest to many shrewd men in the automobile world. Abroad the prices of cars have increased tremendously, and the fact that automobile factories are turning their entire attention to airplane motors, and the production of military cars, and the military purposes, has been strictly prohibited. As a result used cars that have been in service for years are selling in England and France for far more than their original price. Though it is unlikely that any condition approaching this will come to pass in the United States, there is, nevertheless, a distinctly "bullish" tendency in the price of American cars.

Oakland motorists are recognizing the new state of affairs that may result in the owner of an automobile being able to figure on the appreciation instead of depreciation in the value of his car after he has used it a while. One San Francisco motorist believes that such a condition is not only possible, but probable. A few months ago he purchased a Hudson speedster. When war came he joined the naval militia, and a friend offered to buy the car from him. The Super Six owner refused to sell the car, however, and intends to put it into storage during his period of service in the belief that an advance in Hudson prices is inevitable and that the war will result in increasing the value of his car.

"Hudson prices have not advanced since last November," said D. S. Jones, Oakland manager for H. O. Harrison Company, in discussing the question. "In that space of time fifty-one other makes of cars have advanced their prices, some as much as 25 or 35 per cent. The prices of raw materials will make a Hudson advance in the near future inevitable. When Hudson prices increase to meet the material prices prevailing today, all Hudson cars bought before the rise will increase in value to a certain degree. "It is impossible to forecast how decisively war conditions will increase automobile prices in the next year, but it does appear that a Hudson at the present price might be looked at in the light of an investment possibility."

## CHINESE HUDSON

China has lost her boy ruler, but she still has her Hudson. It was an important part of an old Hudson 6-54 limousine played in the recent Chinese revolution when a republic was overthrown, a dynasty started and that, too, put to rout all within a few weeks. The eighty-nine bullet holes in the coach of state bear in mute testimony to the efforts of General Chang Hsun to restore the monarchy last July.

General Hsun, who owned the Hudson, led the infant emperor's forces. Just as he began to hope his job was a permanent one, the army of the republic came back strong and put the general and the Hudson to flight. In the battle that waged in the streets of Peking the Hudson was riddled by machine guns and when they stopped firing just eighty-nine bullet holes had found their mark.

Nine times the motor was hit but it escaped without damage. All windows and lights were shot out, a bullet lodged in the hub of the left hind wheel, another shot off the gasoline pump and a piece of shrapnel smashed through the hood. One tire was hit.

The car is now in the Fu Hua Motor Garage in Peking being overhauled and put in shape.

## "TANK" IS AID

Recruiting officers in the Chicago district have been assisted materially in their efforts during the last few weeks by a specially constructed armored car of the tank species. The tank, a formidable looking object, with heavy guns mounted in genuine war time fashion, an American flag flying from the top and a recruiting banner on the rear, has attracted interest to such an extent that streets are often blockaded when it pauses for a moment on the corner. The paucity of recruits, incidentally, for the tank is used by recruiting officers as a platform from which addresses are delivered. The tank is built over a Dodge Bros. motor car, the entire outfit having been placed at the disposal of the government officers by the Dashiell Motor Company, Dodge Bros. dealers in Chicago. Through an arrangement just made by the Detroit factory, the same tank will appear in many other leading cities of the country where recruiting for various branches of the service is still in progress.

## New Hollier Car Home in Oakland



The new Oakland home of the Hollier Cars in Oakland. This automobile house which is located in Thirteenth street has the unique distinction of not being on automobile row.

## FEES PAID TO LICENSE AUTOS

Motor vehicle owners in the United States in 1916 paid an average of \$7.36 per car for registration and license fees, according to figures compiled by the Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, a copy of which has been received by Wm. Klinger, head of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

As pointed out by the range in fees collected is very wide. The state of California collected \$2.00 on each motorcycle, \$5.00 on each electric car, 40c per horsepower on each gasoline passenger car, from \$5.00 to \$20.00 on each truck, \$2.00 from each chauffeur or \$1.00 for license renewal, \$25.00 from each dealer for five cars and \$2.00 for each additional dealer's car and \$5.00 from each motorcycle dealer. New Hampshire secured in 1915 a gross revenue of \$15.87 and Vermont \$19.02 for every motor car, while Minnesota, where registration is for a three-year period received only about 60c annually for each car. In Texas and South Carolina no annual registration fee was required.

"There seems to be no well developed and definite basis for determining the different fees to which different cars shall be subjected," said Klinger. "The net weight of the car determines the fee in some states while in others it is the carrying capacity, the horsepower, or a combination of these factors is used. Lack of uniformity is one of the most noticeable features the report shows. In most states a nominal tax is exacted on motor cars in addition to registration fees, but in Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and Vermont the registration fees are in lieu of all other taxes."

Some states have a total exemption from registration tax for non-resident motorists. Some allow a six months' period. In others non-residents escape taxation only if there is a reciprocal agreement with their home state. Some allow non-residents only a fifteen-day exemption period, and Maryland allows two periods of seven days each. Some states apply the money derived from

## WORTH PROVED IN WAR SERVICE

Even during strenuous war times, people of European countries are keenly interested in the comparative methods of various motor cars. Neutral Sweden, although having difficulty with the importation of foodstuffs, occasionally receives shipments of cars of American makes that brave the hazards of the submarine zone and arrive safely.

An interesting letter as to the performance of a Hollier Eight owner by A. B. Wiklund of Stockholm, Sweden, and received by him about a year ago, has just been forwarded from the factory to George A. Trout, manager of the Hollier Pacific Company, coast distributor for the Hollier Six and Eight.

"We cannot speak too highly of the performance record made by the Hollier Eight here, and I am firmly of the belief that there will be a fine market in Sweden for this sturdy and reliable car at the close of the war.

"I drove the Hollier during the recent military drills for six days from Stockholm to Orsbro, Motala, Linköping and back to Stockholm. Over all sorts of road through gravel, sand and over steep grades, the performance of the car was conceded by all to be most extraordinary. I did not change the gear a single time and up to the highest hills I kept a fifty-five-kilometer speed. Over very bad road, with a load of four passengers and through a pouring rain, the car maintained a speed of 78 kilometers.

"I cannot speak too highly of the easy riding qualities of the car due to the engine. We had no mechanical trouble and were not compelled to stop the car once during the trip for any cause. We find that it is light on the wheels, easy on the tires and economical in operation when the power of the motor is considered. We averaged about two liters of benzine to every ten kilometers—that is, a Swedish mile."

these taxes to state and county road funds, while in others it all goes into the general fund. In California one-half net goes to the State Highway Department and one-half net to the local road authorities.

## AUTOMOBILE MEN PLAN BIG WORK

Government assurance for the safety in planning extensive manufacturing programs have been given a number of the big eastern automobile factories, according to W. D. Vance, president of the Magnetic Motor Car company, Northern California distributor of the Owen Magnetic and Auburn light six cars, who has just returned from a hurried trip east. Among those who have received such cheering information is the Baker R. & L. Company, builders of the Owen Magnetic, and the Auburn Automobile company.

"Upon the strength of this information from the Government," says Vance, "the Auburn factory has more than doubled its floor space and next year will manufacture more than 7,500 Auburn light six cars. During the past year the Auburn company turned out only 4,200 machines, all of which were sold out early in the season with dealers all over the country, including the Pacific coast, laboring under great difficulties to make deliveries.

"For a time the western Auburn dealers were under the impression that the Pacific coast had been discriminated against by the factory, but during my short stay at the Auburn plant I was disillusioned of this opinion. Immediately upon learning the factory's plans for next year I placed a big order for cars for the coming season. Shipments of these should come through in the very near future.

"The present model of the Owen Magnetic will be continued until January, 1918, at the same price. But immediately thereafter a new model will be placed upon the market, at a greatly increased price. The Owen Magnetic factory, also, has increased its manufacturing facilities and this will effect the present series so that between now and the first of the new year we will be able to make deliveries on a much bigger scale than in the past. Everything considered, present buyers of Owens will be exceedingly fortunate."

## SHORTAGE SEEN IN BETTER CARS

A shortage of quality cars owing to the increased demand for them in all parts of the country is the report that is coming to the West from Eastern factories.

This information is borne out by L. E. Townsley, sales manager of the H. B. Rector Company, distributor for the Marmon 34, who returned this week from a trip to Indianapolis and a visit to the Marmon factory there.

While there by dint of much argument and a great deal of persuasion Townsley secured the immediate shipment of twenty-five four-passenger touring cars and one touring car. In spite of the fact that he urged the need of more cars to meet the demand here, he was unable to secure a larger allotment and found upon his return that orders had been taken for practically all the cars that he had secured.

"The Marmon factory is in great shape for the turning out of cars during the coming year, having material on hand and contracts signed that call for the full allotment of cars for this coming year.

"The shortage of cars is due entirely to the increased demand, not only here, but in all parts of the country, for the Marmon 34," said Townsley. "Distributors and dealers from all parts of the country were at the factory at the same time that I was there, and all were trying to secure additional allotments for the coming season. I have never met a more enthusiastic or optimistic crowd of men than the Marmon distributors who were at the factory."

"According to reports, the farmers in the Middle West and the East, as well as the Far West, are enjoying unprecedented prosperity, due to the good crops, and are turning a good share of their profits to the wise investment in a quality motor car."

"The majority of the dealers, however, no matter what their claims, found that they had to be contented with much fewer cars than they needed to fill the demand in their respective territories. The prospects during the coming season here look brighter than ever and we are expecting to sell every Marmon as fast as we can get it from the factory."

The gent who sings most about his automobile expenditures is generally the man who finds even a dollar note too high for him.—American Motorist.

## Automobile Driving Is Art Steep Grades Prove This

What is the secret and knack of driving an automobile up or down steep mountain grades?

This question is one that has been put to expert mechanics and factory service men invariably. Believing that there is such a thing as having the knack of driving a car down a mountain road, Eddie Pullen, nationally known as an automobile race driver, who last week took over the distributors of the Mitchell in the Oakland territory, has gathered together data showing a number of mistakes made by the autoist in negotiating steep grades.

While discussing the subject Eddie Pullen said: "The first safe-guarding move for the autoist who is about to start a long climb is to keep at all times to the right of the road. It is the general failing of the driver while driving up a mountain to zig-zag from one side to the other. Unless the natural course, which is keeping on the right at all times, is pursued it will be difficult for the oncoming machines to pass.

"There are any number of tourists that do not realize that there is such a thing as an unwritten automobile law in states where steep and narrow grades are innumerable. For this reason it may be stated that the machine traveling in the current issue of American Motorist. Firm believer in the axiom that the straight line is the shortest way between two given points, the Westerner wastes neither time nor words when he goes out to let you know who you are and where you are. An example of all this was a sign in a Kansas City restaurant. The sign read:

"We Pay the Walter a Living Wage. If You Want to Buy Him an Automobile, Go to It."

Encouraging Automobiling

To the Easterner taking his first transcontinental motor tour the Westerner is an inexhaustible treasure-house of keen wit and trenchant speech, and a writer in the current issue of American Motorist. Firm believer in the axiom that the straight line is the shortest way between two given points, the Westerner wastes neither time nor words when he goes out to let you know who you are and where you are. An example of all this was a sign in a Kansas City restaurant. The sign read:

"We Pay the Walter a Living Wage. If You Want to Buy Him an Automobile, Go to It."

injurious to the car, because of the possibility of strains, but is also dangerous. "When climbing do not keep car in high speed gear until the motor begins to labor—turning at a slow speed as a miss is liable to take place when shifting to lower gear," said Pullen. "Thus all strains on the motor will be eliminated, while the vital parts of the car will not be taxed. It is always best to use lower speed gears when climbing as there is not the tendency of overheating as when using the high speed.

"Before starting a long and hard climb take special pains to investigate the condition of your brakes. Where grades are exceedingly steep remember that shutting off the ignition system helps to hold back the car and thus prevents a burning-up of the brake linings. In addition to the above it is always best to come off a steep down-hill grade with the motor in low gear, as this will in a way avoid the continual usage of the brakes, and which does not prove a hardship on the engine. Never take any chances of losing control of your car when coming down a steep grade and if the above tips are considered by the ardent motorist the number of accidents to cars and people will be lessened."

**FORD**

**STARTER--**

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST MECHANICAL STARTER MADE

ACT QUICK—ONLY 6 LEFT

Complete ..... \$9.50

Day's Fender Mirrors ..... \$1.75

Watch Our Show Windows

**E. J. DAY & CO.**

AUTO SUPPLIES

Twelfth Street at Madison

## Heap big mileage!

SAVAGE TIRES

Heap big mileage!

Harry Chamberlain

Broadway at 23d St.,  
Oakland, Cal.

In every layer of fabric, in every bit of rubber—permeating the entire casing! No wonder Savage Tires average so much greater mileage.

Savage Tires are built to give mileage first, then road comfort and complete satisfaction—they are not made to sell at a price. And yet Savages cost no more than ordinary casings.

Sold through our own distributors. We put the middleman's profit into extra quality—"Heap big mileage!" Watch for the red Savage sign.

SAVAGE TIRES

Heap big mileage!

Harry Chamberlain

Broadway at 23d St.,  
Oakland, Cal.

## PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

THIS new Stratford "Six-51" is not only "The Most Beautiful Car in America," but it is also the last word in seven-passenger elegance and luxury. We want you to sense the power of the new motor, the velvety ease of riding, the roominess of the car, the perfection of every detail of furnishing and equipment.

We want you to see that in the seven-passenger Stratford we have realized the fullest measure of Paige Character, Paige Stamina and Paige Beauty.

NOTE—It is impossible for us to guarantee the following prices for any definite length of time:

Stratford "Six-51" 7-passenger .....	\$1745
Brooklands "Six-51" 4-passenger .....	\$1945
Fairfield "Six-46" 7-passenger .....	\$1600
Linwood "Six-39" 5-passenger .....	\$1385
Glendale "Six-39" 4-passenger .....	\$1385
Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger .....	\$1385
Limousine "Six-51" 7-passenger .....	\$3000
Sedan "Six-51" 7-passenger .....	\$2550
Sedan "Six-39" 5-passenger .....	\$2025
Town Car "Six-51" 7-passenger .....	\$3000
Coupe "Six-51" .....	\$2350

F. O. B. Oakland

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company,  
Detroit, Michigan

PAIGE MOTOR COMPANY

In Our New Building

3000 BROADWAY

Phone Lakeside 4791 OAKLAND, CAL.



# MAKES TRIP ACROSS STATES

E. N. Ladd and E. H. Jessier of Eureka, Kansas, have just passed through San Francisco in their Premier car on a most delightful transcontinental trip.

"This is my second trip across the continent," Ladd says, "and I find that many of the hardships and trials of my first visit are missing. There are two reasons for this—first, the road conditions are better, and second, the car I am driving today is better designed for this transcontinental traveling."

"This trip was through much harder country, but even taking this into consideration, it was much easier."

"We were two weeks traveling from Eureka, Kansas, to Seattle; this does not mean the actual time consumed in motor travel, but time spent on the road, taking in points of interest and having a good time generally."

"We came west to Denver then through Grand Junction, Salt Lake, Boise, Pendleton, Walla Walla, Seattle, thence to the Puget Sound, and back to Eureka. Crater Lake we came down over the inland route to San Francisco, which consumed four weeks in all."

"Through eastern Oregon and Idaho we found lots of sand. Time and time again we stopped to be stalled but were surprised at the beautiful way our car performed, pulling us out of difficulties that seemed almost unsurmountable."

"Three times we were above the snow line, once being as high as 11,341 feet. Coming over the Rockies we went through Berthoud Pass, which lies west of Idaho Springs."

"For this mountain climbing the magnetic gear shift is ideal. Now that we have once used it, I think it would be impossible for us to return to the old hand shifting gear. The man who drives around-level country or over well graded mountain roads does not appreciate the great value of this magnetic gear shift."

"When one approaches a sharp turn on a steep mountain road, the magnetic gear shift is meant for horses, not for automobiles, there is always the fear that, just around the turn there will be a pitch that will necessitate going into a lower gear. To wait until one is up to such pitches means bad driving. It is not always possible when both hands are needed for driving on such turns. It was such experiences on our former trip that made it hard to drive and this time made it pleasant driving. We were always prepared for the worst."

"If a man who owns a car has never traveled across the continent east or west, this route is one that should not be missed up. If it is an initial trip, I will suggest the Lincoln Highway and after one has taken that, then through the northwest via Berthoud Pass would be the second route to travel."

"From San Francisco we expect to journey to Los Angeles and thence home by the southern route, which will give us a good knowledge of the three important highways across the United States."

## TRAFFIC COP RISKS

It would be the automobile public has ever considered the dangers that are met by traffic policemen in protecting the public against speed mad automobile drivers. They necessarily have to go at a much greater speed than will insure safe riding on their motorcycles to catch up with some speed burner that is tearing along ahead of them.

As a matter of fact there are quite a number of serious accidents to traffic officers, and we have before us a communication from Los Angeles describing two very recent cases. The motorcycle squad is compelled to use their motorcycles in all kinds of weather, on all kinds of roads, and the danger of using smooth tires is brought to the attention of police officers. Sergeant J. W. Wenzel was injured at Twentieth avenue and the Los Angeles police department. The wheel of his motorcycle skidded. The sergeant's left arm was terribly lacerated; the flesh being tattered, and out to the bone.

Another effort will be made to have rough tread on motor traffic squad.

Sergeant J. A. Ellsworth, who was killed last Tuesday at Sixth street and Occidental boulevard, lost his life because of smooth tires which skidded when he crossed the street. The above communication was brought to the attention of F. T. Faircloth of the Keaton Tire & Rubber Co. with the suggestion that he bring the Keaton non-skid tire to the notice of the Los Angeles police department. Unfortunately, however, the Keaton Tire & Rubber Co. does not manufacture motorcycle tires.

## RULE OF HILLS

Follow these rules in climbing and going down hills and you will reduce the chances of accident to a minimum: Always keep to the right-hand side of the road, change from high to second gear from second to low before the engine begins to labor; always have your brakes in good condition; wherever possible, go down on compression and save your brake linings; do not try to view the scenery in dangerous places; do not be afraid to sound the horn before making a sharp curve, and never coast down a steep grade with the car in neutral. This advice is given by Eddie Pullen of the Pack-Pullen Motor Co.

Richmond-San Rafael Ferry			
Summer Time Table, Effective Sunday, April 29, 1917.			
LEAVE RICHMOND			
7:30 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	
1:30 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	
LEAVE SAN RAFAEL			
7:30 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	
1:30 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	
LEAVE ST. SAN QUENTIN			
8:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	12:15 p. m.	
2:15 p. m.	4:15 p. m.	6:15 p. m.	
Ferry and Transportation Co.			

MARTINEZ-BENICIA FERRY			
AND TRANSPORTATION CO.			
SUMMER SCHEDULE			
Effective May 1, 1917			
Leave Benicia		Leave Martinez	
7:30	1:30	7:30	12:30
8:00	2:00	8:00	1:00
8:30	2:30	8:30	1:30
9:00	3:00	9:00	2:00
9:30	3:30	9:30	2:30
10:00	4:00	10:00	3:00
10:30	4:30	10:30	3:30
11:00	5:00	11:00	4:00
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12:00	6:00	12:00	5:00
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9:30	3:30	9:30	2:30
10:00	4:00	10:00	3:00
10:30	4:30	10:30	3:30
11:00	5:00	11:00	4:00
11:30	5:30	11:30	4:30
12:00	6:00	12:00	5:00
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## CHAMBERS IN THRILLING TRIP

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Continental speed trials were held at the most important time and place in the annals of stock car racing. Joe Dawson, who has been known to the public as the "stunt" driver, was the only one to complete the trip in the American Express car. This is the famous National Express, operating between Baltimore and Washington, D. C. This time, instead of receiving certificates from the A. A. A. Dawson was enthusiastically praised by the veteran drivers whose duty it is to make Washington every day under the greatest nerve and steam pressure that the human animal and steam mechanism can devise.

**SPEEDY TRAVEL.**  
A Chalmers Speedster beat the National Express, the fastest Baltimore and Ohio train between Washington and Baltimore, over a three-mile course a few days ago.

About eight miles out from Washington there is a stretch of macadam road which parallels the railroad track for a distance of between three and four miles. Joe Dawson, Chalmers "stunt" driver, piloting the same car that broke the twenty-four-hour chassis record on the Sheephead Bay Speedway August 7 and 8, turned the trip.

For a while the train and the Chalmers ran neck and neck. Then Dawson slowed down for a moment when the train shot ahead about two car lengths. Dawson "stepped on the Chalmers" and kept it going, averaging 100 miles an hour, he passed the train and finished far in the lead. It was the first time anything on wheels had beaten the engineer of the National Express. He doffed his cap in felicitations to the Chalmers and its driver.

Fully three hundred spectators witnessed the thrilling battle for speed supremacy between steam and gasoline propelled machines. Two moving picture news weeklies filmed the stunt, and it will be shown all over the country.

Now that the Chalmers motor has been definitely established as an enduring performer, the Chalmers Motor Company is determined that every advantage shall be taken to put this famous car at the forefront of events in the United States. Dozens of exciting races are being planned and will be staged from time to time under the care of Joe Dawson, now permanently engaged as "stunt" driver for the company.

## HIGH GEAR HILL CLIMBER FOOLISH

The high-gear hill-climber is first cousin to the acrobat, and both are bound to become victims of times when the "stunt" driver is in the driver's seat. The current issue of American Motorist on the folly of driving motor cars up steep hills in high gear is a warning to motorists. Continuing Allen says: "I fully understand the modern automobile is made to climb almost anything but trees. But I wish to demonstrate that to climb a steep hill on the high gear imposes the hardest kind of work not only on the engine but also on every other part of the car. The low gear ratios are provided for hill climbing and they should be used for it. "It may be well here to consider a little more carefully the amount of work performed by an automobile climbing a gradient on, say, a gear ratio of three to one. A ratio of three to one means that one revolution of the rear wheels is produced by three revolutions of the engine shaft. With the lower gear ratio, the intermediate and the low, the number of engine revolutions becomes still greater as compared to the number of road-wheel revolutions. "It is not so difficult to compute with exactness the distance which a car is propelled by one explosion in the engine cylinder, and the power consumed in hill climbing. The circumference of a thirty-two-inch wheel is approximately 100 inches, and in covering one mile the wheels revolve 633 times. With the low gear ratio, the engine must make 1,899 revolutions of the gear shaft to propel the car one mile. Thus, if such a car should proceed at the rate of thirty miles per hour, approximately 550 engine revolutions per minute are required. With low power strokes at 1,800 revolutions per minute, each explosion propels the car one foot and four and a half inches. "This estimate assumes that the car is propelled over level ground. To mount a hill simply means that grade resistance is added to the various frictional and other stresses. An automobile weighing 3000 pounds climbing a hill 200 feet high (measured vertically) simply performs the task of overcoming the action of gravity or lifting, and the calculation of the power required to do this must involve the factors from which the horsepower unit is derived. To lift 3000 pounds 200 feet high in one minute is the same thing as lifting 2000 multiplied by 200 equals 400,000 pounds one foot high in one minute. Theoretically, then, the lifting of 2000 pounds 200 feet high requires 400,000 divided by 33,000 equals 12.12 horsepower, and the losses through friction, air resistance, etc., consume the remainder of the theoretical horsepower output. "From all of this it must become apparent that rushing up a steep hill on the high gear is a very heavy task, and the stresses, which are so great, affect the life and service of the car to a considerable degree. Gear shifting is not a cumbersome task, and the mounting of gradients will not be attended by harm if the gears are put to the use for which they are intended by the automobile designer."

**Pedestrianism Is Lost Art**  
None have questioned the hold motorizing has taken upon the world. Observes The Commentator in the current issue of American Motorist, I know persons, and so do you, who are so used to reclining on the cushions of a car that they get apoplexy if they walked two steps. Others there are who spend so much time in their cars that they could easily sell themselves as automobile accessories. Plenty of men never have occasion, thanks to the ever-ready, over-able car, to use their legs, and merely wear trousers because the law makes 'em do it. If they had lived in Scotland, they'd sport kilts and save pressing bills. Why, it has become so that the next move will be to change the million or more automobile-phobic into walking universities with the motto: "No babies! Don't be taught the forgotten art of pedestrianism!"

## Burman Gets Olds Agency

Charles Burman has taken the agency for the Oldsmobile cars in this territory. That's the flash that went up and down the local auto world last week over the underground wireless that takes care of every move made by the firm's marshall of the gasoline row. Once started the rumor would not down and thus it was that the story of one of the most important events along the row during the past week was out and confirmations were quickly forthcoming from the Oldsmobile Company of California, the coast distributing agency and Burman himself has signed up for the local distribution of the popular car.

Burman, who is well known here in Oakland through his connections with the motor car trade in the interests of the H. O. Harrison Company for years in



highly elated over having secured the Oldsmobile line for this territory. He considers the Oldsmobile one of the best of the automobile business and plans an immediate campaign for the further popularizing of the Olds cars in the East Bay territory.

The first shipments of the cars has al-

ready arrived and Burman is preparing to put in a large stock of parts and supplies for the present Oldsmobile owners. The Oldsmobile cars are already well known in Oakland and under the former agency enjoyed the unique distinction of being one of the very best of the leading sellers during the past two years.



## MOVING ARMY GIGANTIC TASK

Plans are being perfected by the American Railway Association for the largest troop movement ever scheduled in this country. At the request of the government, plans have been worked out for the railroads to transport nearly 1,000,000 to the various cantonments and training stations.

Besides the men, there will be a problem of transporting all of their equipment, including their baggage, and the

War department already has diverted 100,000 freight cars from commercial service, and troop movements will require still more. This will throw an extra burden on motor trucks to handle the rest of the commercial business. The War Department considers a forty-mile haul as a logical one for motor trucks, but it has been proven that motor trucks can operate for 1500 miles on a seven-day schedule and handle capacity loads economically and efficiently.

The Goodyear Tire Company has five-ton Packard trucks now operating between the Goodyear factory in Akron and Boston, a distance of 1540 miles, on a one-week schedule. The trucks haul tires to the seaboard and return with cotton fabric from the mills in Goodrich, Connecticut.

To make such fast time the truck has been equipped with pneumatic cord tires 38 by 7 inches on the front wheels and 44 by 10 inches on the rear.

Two drivers operate in relays and sleep in the trucks in special compartments while under way. This permits 24-hour operations, and, all things considered, makes the time compare favorably with fast freight schedules.

At first the scheme was looked upon as a publicity idea, but when the trucks continued to make the trips day after day it was soon recognized that it was a practical commercial idea resorted to for economical purposes and as a solution of the lack of railway facilities between the two points.

In California there are a number of Packard truck owners who have purchased trucks from Earle C. Anthony, Inc., and had them equipped with pneu-

## COMING EVENTS

September 28th—Trenton, N. J. track race.  
September 29th—New York Speedway race, championship.  
October 6th—Tombury, Ct. track race.  
October 6th—Uniontown, Pa. track race.  
October 15th—Richmond, Va. track race.  
October 14th—Chicago Speedway race, championship.  
October 21th—New York Speedway race.  
October 21th—Chicago Speedway race.  
October 3-11—Pittsburgh, Pa.—National Association of Purchasing Agents' annual congress.  
**SHOWS.**  
September 9-15—Milwaukee show, state fair, west side, Wis.  
September 24—Grand Rapids, Mich.  
September 22-24—Chicago, Ford Accessories.  
October 1-6—Buffalo, N. Y., closed cars.  
November 5-10—Los Angeles.  
October 10-18—Dallas, Texas State Fair.  
November 12-18—Denver.

## TRUCKS OWNED

With the purchase of nearly nine hundred new trucks by the Army and Navy, the number of trucks owned by the government in this country approached near to the 100,000 mark. The purchase of these trucks by the express concern is rated among the largest ever made in one time by any company on the Pacific Coast.

According to figures just received from the factory at Ardmore, Pa., by the Auto-car Service Corporation of this city, an Autocar loaded with merchandise made the trip from Wyoming, Pa., to Boston in three days' time. The round trip covered a distance of 795 miles and the gasoline average was 8.4 miles per gallon.

## BODY SAG.

If the doors on one side of the car have a tendency either to bind or to swing too loosely, so that the lock does not catch, with the result that there are squeaks and rattles whenever the car is in motion, the trouble may be remedied by placing wooden wedges under the body in the rear. Metal plates may be used instead of the wooden wedges, with, perhaps, even more satisfactory results. In either case the wedges should be bolted to the frame so that they will not work out.

It is only recently, however, that trees large enough for five-ton trucks have been produced of the pneumatic type and business men have been watching their records closely as a probable solution of the suburban delivery problem.

## AUTOS SEEN IN FILMED DRAMA

In a recent motion picture thrown up on the screen of one of the leading places of this city where the celluloid drama prevails for 365 days out of the year, a number of Chandler light six touring cars and four-passenger roadsters flashed in and out of the scenes which depicted the various busy traffic conditions in far-away Shanghai.

The occupants of the American-made automobiles, in every instance, were natives of the land of the lotus blossom. By their absolute indifference to the camera man and the irregularity of appearance in the scenes of these machines, it was at once evident to those who witnessed the pictures that no detail of the filmed version of life in this great Oriental metropolis had been staged.

Incidentally, the film furnished an object lesson in the control of exceedingly congested traffic conditions, by which the chaotic traffic of San Francisco and Oakland might well profit. This traffic was a billowing sea of men, women and children and every imaginable contrivance on wheels, ranging in number from one to four, conveying the commerce of the land. The movement of this mass in every direction was presided over by veritable giants called Sikhs, natives of India brought to China for that very purpose.

According to those unusual scenes, which were recalled with vividness by previous visitors to Shanghai, the authority of these Sikhs is never for a moment questioned. Sikhs have no arguments. The Sikh's rule is absolute. And everybody in Shanghai seems to know it. The Sikh's job in Shanghai, however, must be an interesting one, as the camera revealed. Besides, the motor cars which passed by the camera, and the pedestrians, other forms of locomotion that passed in review included wheelbarrows, donkeys without and with carts, rickshaws, human backs, sedan chairs, rickshaws and bicycles. Everything was loaded to capacity, mostly overloaded and spilling out over the edges.

All of which recalls a letter recently received by the E. L. Peacock Auto Company of this city from J. B. Kelp, now the Chandler ambassador to the Orient and the Antipodes, and to who is given credit for having disposed of the Chandler cars which appeared in the film and, referred to above, and many others which did not appear.

"The speed germ hit China, about ten years ago and the populace is so thoroughly inoculated by this time that hopes for recovery have been abandoned. In other lines of the export business the United States of America has been slow to catch up with the automobile builder. Shanghai boasts of more than 2,500 automobiles, of which the majority by far are the products of the great automobile factories under the protection of Uncle Sam. China's preference for the American-made machine are due to its lesser cost, its safety and simplicity and its greater economy. The European war has been a minor factor in building up the American motor trade."

are the contents of the daily edition of the "Honesty Built" Chinese newspaper. And, the native Chinaman who in the past has found no earthly use for the sidewalk is just now beginning to realize its function. Thank the American motor car for this and the wild, reckless, speed-demon antics of the local "highly decorated" Chinese. American garage men here more politely refer to as Chinese chauffeurs. In San Francisco or Oakland these individuals, unless successfully tamed in the course of time, would serve a life sentence on the installment plan for violations of the traffic rules.

"Traffic cops here are recruited from the Sikhs of India (pronounced seaks), especially imported. They stand out like great Numidian pillars, speak in soft, prano, and are extremely partial to motor cars. They are in absolute control and have no hesitancy in holding up a coolie packing three or four thousand pounds on his back across the street, while a flock of American automobiles rush by, with horns screeching for a

## Special Tire Prices

30x3	Non-Skid	\$ 7.25
30x3 1/2	Non-Skid	9.35
33x4	Non-Skid	15.25
34x4	Non-Skid	15.75
37x5	Non-Skid	27.00

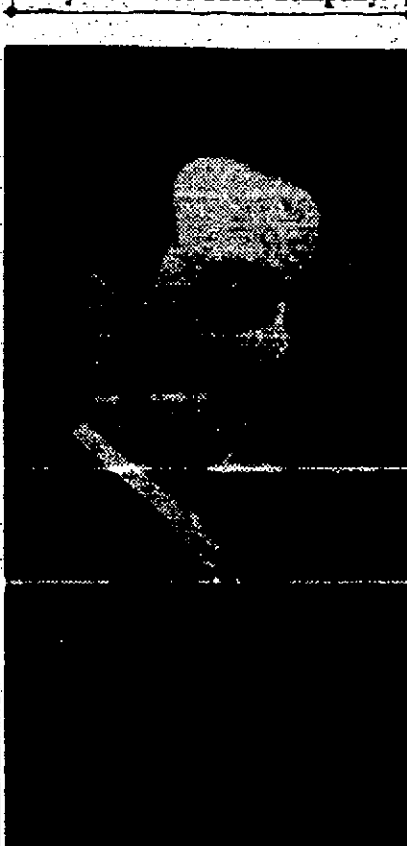
## Buy Now

Size	Plain	Non-Skid	Tubes
28x3	\$7.85	\$8.90	\$2.05
30x3	8.10	9.30	2.15
30x3 1/2	10.75	12.35	2.40
31x3 1/2	11.15	12.50	2.50
32x3 1/2	11.90	14.30	2.55
34x3 1/2	13.10	14.40	2.70
30x4	15.50	16.90	3.20
31x4	16.25	17.80	3.30
32x4	16.50	18.60	3.40
33x4	17.25	19.40	3.50
34x4	17.50	19.85	3.60
35x4	18.25	20.50	3.70
36x4	18.50	20.70	3.80
37x4	21.95	22.95	4.10
33x4 1/2	22.95	25.20	4.35
34x4 1/2	23.60	25.65	4.45
35x4 1/2	23.80	25.90	4.55
36x4 1/2	24.90	27.65	4.60
37x4 1/2	25.40	27.95	4.70
35x5	27.65	29.85	5.20
36x5	28.10	30.60	5.35
37x5	28.95	32.75	5.45
38x5 1/2	33.00	36.50	5.85

Prices subject to change without notice. Goods shipped C. O. D. No money in advance. Subject to return latest within one week.

**Oakland Tire Co., Inc.**  
2334 BROADWAY  
Oakland, Cal.  
San Francisco Los Angeles  
616 Van Ness Ave. 732 So. Olive St.  
Come Large Tire Jobs.

R. M. SEELEY, now with the Haynes Motor Sales Company.



## SEELEY TO SELL

The Haynes Motor Sales Company has added to its corps of salesmen one R. M. Seeley, a crackjack business getter, who but recently entered the automobile fraternity with the E. L. Voth Company, the well known Ford dealer. Seeley is immensely popular with the auto boys along the row and has an extensive acquaintance throughout the east bay section. An opportunity presented itself to Seeley whereby greater latitude was allowed, both in territory and style, and models of a higher priced car, -Alameda and Contra Costa counties are open to the Haynes car salesmen. Friend Ralph considers this a larger pasture to romp in than just little old Alameda county alone, and insistently declares that he will sell some Haynes.

## MOTOR CAR SMART ALECKS.

"Ever have one of these Smart Alecks pass you and jeeringly advise you to 'Watch my smoke'?" asks American Motorist. "Smoke observations requiring olfactory as well as optical observations are not conducive of the comfort or the good temper of the observer. The only way to teach the motorized polecat that he is not needed anywhere is to say that he is made to pay in time enough to educate him to the point where he can no longer afford to be a polecat. It is helpless to try to educate him further than this, because nature has given him only the brain power of the animal whose stench-producing attributes he seeks to imitate."

period of five or six minutes. But this condition soon will be changed by the American motor car and the American owner-driver.

Kelp's descriptions and the motorist's differ slightly, but it must be admitted they are entertainingly enlightening.

## Briscoe Starts Test To 1300 Miles, 50 Gallons, A

Attempting to drive 1300 miles in a stock car, only record that will stand for a time. Briscoe, on fifty gallons of gasoline, or an average of 26 miles to the gallon. Charles F. Hopkins, Jr., is now piloting a brand new car over the Delta highway toward his home city of St. Augustine, Florida. He expects to hang up an economical record.

The chief purpose of this test by Hopkins is to prove that the automobile can be driven on long term expense than railroad travel. Here is the way Mr. Hopkins figures the matter. He shows that railroad from Jackson, Mich., to St. Augustine, Florida, is as follows:

**WOMEN MAKE AUTO TRIPS**  
Not long ago two Oregon young women, Miss Maude Oliver of Baker and Miss Frances Lathrop of Portland, started out in their Marmon "11" on a trip through Southern California and upon their return they reported that in spite of bad roads encountered for the greater part of the distance they found that the trip was only a lark and that this scientifically constructed car handled so easily that even after a long day's travel they were not in the least fatigued.

But one thrilling experience was recorded, and that was when they found themselves on the wrong road which finally ended in a trail so narrow that they had difficulty in either going ahead or turning around. They finally managed to get themselves out of this difficulty and returned home without trouble of any kind.


In speaking about their experience Miss Lathrop said: "When the road ahead grew very rough and was too narrow for us to turn around we knew we were astray. It was too dark to attempt to go back, so we decided to wait. About midnight a driver from a nearby lumber camp came by and assisted in finding our way out, and you may be sure that we were thankful for one always imagines so many things at night."

**PUMP GLAND LEAKS.**  
Leaks in the water pump gland not necessarily caused by loose nuts. Vary often it is newing that is needed and then the nut will not remedy a leak all. Packing for the pump gland made of candle wicking soaked in oil, heavy twine treated in oil, or of some special material for cases. After the packing has been installed, the nut should be up to press it home, but no more. By twisting the nut too tight possible to damage some part of body of the pump. Care must be taken that the gland should be used in this adjustment.

**AT YOUR SERVICE**  
Owing to the increased popularity of  
**WILLARD SERVICE**  
We announce the opening of our New Berkeley Branch at 2485 Shattuck Ave. Phone Bk. 6444.  
All makes of Storage Batteries Recharged and Repaired.  
Free Diagnosis of Troubles.  
Service Car for Motorists in trouble.  
**Willard**  
Auto Electric Service Co.  
2412 BROADWAY PHONE OAK 1008

**"Honesty Built"**  
  
**The HOLLIER Car**  
**Six \$1225**  
**Eight \$1400 Here**  
**Burns Distillate Without Carbon**  
THE HOLLIER CAR is built by the Lewis Spring and Axle Company in its mammoth shops in Chelsea, Michigan.  
The fact that this car is manufactured—not assembled—by a concern with eighteen years' experience has unusual significance under present war conditions.  
The economy of the Hollier—revealed in the use of low cost distillate in the Six—the sparing use of oil—and the light toll in wear on tires and parts—is likewise important at this time.  
From owners of this car you will hear of its economy, real worth and satisfactory service—and all you hear will make you want a Hollier Car.  
Let us demonstrate this car to you. Simply telephone Lakeside 3374.  
**Hollier-Pacific Co.**  
13th and Harrison Sts.  
Oakland, California





# SMITH

## Form-a-Truck

### \$350

F. O. B. Chicago

## We Have Canvassed the Entire Motor Truck Industry

to help you solve your hauling and delivery problem--and now we have found the solution

We have sought economy of operation, big records of results, and a motor vehicle that is applicable to every line of industry.

Our search has carried us through the largest motor truck plants in the country.

We have investigated records of operation in the hands of owners. And we have found over 30,000 Smith Form-a-Trucks in actual service, covering every line of industry in the country and backed by such remarkable records of economy, owner satisfaction, year-around service and adaptability to every line of work that we have brought this wonderful hauling unit to you.

The heavy portion of illustration shows the Smith Form-a-Truck attachment, which carries 90% of the load, bolted to the power plant with a vise-like grip.

### *We have found prompt deliveries*

At the Smith Form-a-Truck factory we have found tremendous production — one Smith Form-a-Truck every two minutes. We have found materials bought so far in advance that immediate delivery is guaranteed on orders, large or small. We have found in the Smith Motor Truck Corporation one of the best financed manufacturers in the industry.

These all guarantee your satisfaction and our ability to take care of your order, and make deliveries when you want your trucks.

### *We have found wonderful construction*

With Smith Form-a-Truck combined with any Ford, Maxwell, Dodge Bros., Buick, Chevrolet or Overland power plant, we have found an economical construction which duplicates in sturdiness, in dependability, in freedom from repair costs, the highest priced trucks you can buy.

We have found real motor truck construction; not converted pleasure cars designed to carry moderate loads. The Smith Form-a-Truck attachment itself carries 90% of the

load, and merely utilizes proved power plants to complete the design. Any one of these power plants is wonderfully adapted to motor truck service, meeting every requirement of efficient motor operation.

### *We have found these low costs*

8c a ton mile is the average hauling cost, exclusive of driver's wages, which is being charged up by Smith Form-a-Truck users, 6,000 to 8,000 miles per set of tires.

12 to 18 miles per gallon of gasoline, and a delivery speed of from 12 to 15 miles an hour are the average records.

And these features of operation and service will be yours as soon as you install Smith Form-a-Truck equipment.

### *We have found every body used on a Smith Form-a-Truck*

Used on Smith Form-a-Truck, we have found every body, including a remarkable Eight-in-One Convertible Farm Body, which gives farm owners every type of farm wagon that could possibly be used, any one of which can be obtained in a minute simply by the manipulation of a few levers.

And we have found Smith Form-a-Truck not only equipped with every type of body ever designed for a motor truck, but we have found them doing emergency work hauling heavily-loaded trailers.

There is no work you could require that Smith Form-a-Truck cannot do for you.

### *We have installed big service facilities*

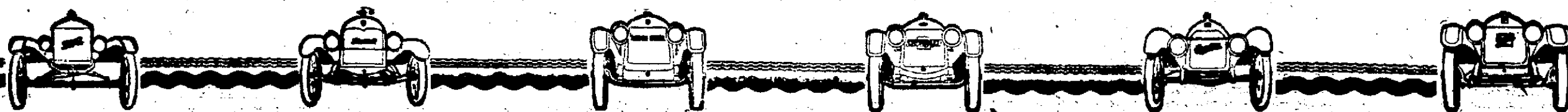
To take care of the tremendous demand which must come from every user of hauling or delivery service, we have installed a big service station, big facilities to meet every demand Smith Form-a-Truck owners can make upon us.

This service station—these big facilities are at your disposal.

We are ready to place your hauling and delivery on an entirely new basis of economy and service—to bring new profits to you through reduced hauling and delivery charges—to increase the amount of business you can do by opening up a radius of delivery from two to three times greater than that you could possibly cover with horses. Bring hauling and delivery problems to us—we'll solve them for you.

McDonald-Green Motor Co., 2847 Broadway---Phone Oakland 2474

USE ANY OF THESE POWER PLANTS





TO LET AND LEASE

Do you know that the most elegantly appointed apartments in the West are in Oakland, about the Lake? They are advertised under "To Let" in this part of THE TRIBUNE; also complete lists of Rooms.

Oakland Tribune

A GREATER NEWSPAPER FOR GREATER OAKLAND

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

There is one royal road to business in a small way in the town will carry you. See the opportunities in these pages to

VOL. LXXXVIII

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1917.

PAGES 5

Both Sides of the Western Water Front Lease; Experts Tell Reasons For Stands

Lafler, Opponent, Sees Menace to Harbor Henningsen Tells of the Advantages For City

By H. A. LAFLER

Many persons who discuss the Union Construction Company lease talk as if San Francisco Bay and the East Shore were still back in 1914. They talk as if there were not great new chemical plants at Pittsburg; a great new shipyard being built at Bay Point; a great new oil refinery at Martinez; three millions in improvements to a sugar refinery at Crockett; a great national roofing concern at Richmond and rapidly advancing harbor developments; a two hundred per cent increase in two years time of the industrial payrolls of the East Bay cities, with one of the largest shipbuilding developments in the United States, on Oakland Inner Harbor, as its outstanding feature.

They talk as if it were not a fact that though the State Board of Harbor Commissioners has built seventeen new wharves since 1911 and has more now construction under way at the present time than at any time in the history of the Port of San Francisco, that the wharves of San Francisco cannot accommodate all the business that is ready and offered and are more congested at the present moment than at any time in the past.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

Never have prospects been so bright as they are today for the use of our priceless asset in the Key Route Basin, along the sea possible lines of commercial and industrial development—development that will help us to double our population in the next five years.

Work has been going on in the Key Route Basin since 1912. A channel has been dredged from deep water, and, in accordance with the city's contract with Albers Bros. this channel must be deepened to thirty feet and extended at this depth, and Seventh street extended. One hundred and thirty acres of land have been reclaimed. The rock wall from the bridge to the Key Route mole has now been in place for several years and is thoroughly settled. The fill behind it is in the same condition of permanence. All this has taken years to accomplish. No one can grasp and appreciate the enormous strides that San Francisco Bay is taking in transoceanic commerce and manufacturing developments without realizing that any day, any week, any month—certainly within a very short time—the Key Route Basin, already so well developed, will come into use for the great commercial wharves for trans-Pacific shipping. The whole future of Oakland is bound up in such development. It is the greatest and most important factor in the increase in the population and wealth of Oakland.

Nor is it essential that in order to accomplish such a development the people of Oakland should vote money to build wharves. Four wharves on the San Francisco waterfront, notably those of the Pacific Mail, were built by steamship companies which furnished the money and the money thus advanced was returned to them out of tolls and dockage over a long period of years. The same thing can easily happen in the Key Route Basin as the wharves be built without costing Oakland a penny.

When two more wharves shall have been constructed on the San Francisco waterfront the entire possible development from the government reservation at Black Point on the north Channel street on the south will have been completed. South of Channel street is in litigation and the State Board of Harbor Commissioners officially state that no work will be done there until the suits have been decided. Commerce must come to the Oakland side of the Bay.

COMMERCE NEAR.

It is at such a moment in the history of San Francisco Bay that the administration of the city of Oakland chooses to grant a lease of the very heart of the Key Route Basin waterfront, comprising fifteen square blocks, to a shipbuilding company for a purpose entirely out of harmony with the natural and proper development of this location, blocking the possibility of a belt line along the waterfront and preventing a continuous series of commercial wharves.

The one fact that the Embarcadero and waterfront belt line are made impossible should alone preclude any idea of the granting of such a lease. How valuable, how indispensable, such a belt line would be is shown by the following statement in the last report of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, speaking of the San Francisco belt line:

"A continuous belt railroad is now in full and successful operation around the whole active waterfront of San Francisco. It is a tremendous gain to the harbor and its real advantages only become properly estimated when it is recollected that even such a great seaport as New York has no harbor belt line."

It is such a tremendous advantage as this that the city government of Oakland proposes to throw away by granting the Union Construction Company lease.

HEGEMANN'S VIEW.

The proper development of the Key Route Basin has been the subject of much thought and study by engineers during the last seven years. Among the engineers who have made studies or tentative suggestions for the Key Route Basin are: Thomas H. Flynn, Perry H. Brown, R. M. Henningsen, Col. Thomas H. Rees, Dr. Werner Hegemann and Col. W. H. Heuer. It is a fact that every one of these plans, without a single exception, puts forward and advocates a plan of development consisting of a continuous series of wharves connected by an Embarcadero or a belt line. And now, without any engineering justification,

By R. N. Henningsen

Consulting Engineer for Union Construction Company.

First, before discussing any phases of the lease asked by the Union Construction Company, let me say that we do not ask that the waterfront be destroyed.

And, before going into the case I will tell of the experience of the Pacific Coast Steel Company. This firm tried to locate here, asking fifty acres of mud flats to improve—just for the frontage. They offered \$300 per acre per year. Through dilatory tactics and procrastination this city lost this industry—and the firm is now building a \$12,000,000 plant in Seattle.

The Union Construction Company wants twenty-five acres for a drydock, four ways and a plant. According to the plans for the development of the waterfront assuming that this western portion is to contain nothing but modern docks, there would be room, beside the plant on either side, for all but a possible two—for the frontage of the shipyards would take a scant space of two docks. The construction company wants an 890-foot frontage by 1400 feet back. It offers \$600 a year per acre, besides paying taxes on all its improvements and wharfage on whatever comes over its docks. The least the city would realize under this plan would be \$40,000 a year. There would be not less than 2000 employees that means a payroll of \$800,000 a year, or \$2,400,000 a year. This would mean that practically, in the pockets of Oakland's merchants.

OTHER SITES.

Now, it has been said that I am the consulting engineer for the company and therefore am trying to put this lease over. In the first place, I would be their engineer wherever they moved. And if I wanted to make money I could have interested the company in land on Bay Farm Island, in which I am directly interested, reaping for myself a profit of \$40,000. On this side I make no profit. I do it because I believe it a good thing for Oakland and the harbor—and I have studied the harbor closely and know the situation better, perhaps, than others who have been heard in this matter.

There is a space on the western waterfront on the land involved for six modern docks, and the shipyard. There are 8900 feet. If the shipyards were not there it might mean two more docks—if they were put in closely.

As to a belt line railroad. This would run parallel to the bulkhead line on Railroad avenue, and, every two blocks, could send a spur into dock tracks. This would leave every alternate street free for motor truck travel, and assure every block in the district, which would be a warehouse and factory district, of course, of direct access to the tracks. This is exactly the system R. A. C. Smith, who is one of the biggest engineers in the country, devised for Brooklyn, and the system is being used there right now. It is no theory. South Brooklyn, in the center of New York harbor, has a drydock similar to that we plan to build. There are plants and warehouses all around it. The harbor has not been injured in any way. The system, devised by Smith, is exactly the same as ours.

The Smith system of trackage, which is a proven success and in use in New York, is also provided for. I have raised the grade in the plans, and have also done this in the Albers Mill, which I built, so that in future, if necessary to accommodate the traffic, two-story docks and subway tracks can be provided, also as successfully done in the East.

The lease is for twenty-five years. There will be no such heavy development of the waterfront in fifty years.

I can only see benefit in it.

whatsoever, save that of Mr. Henningsen who has changed his mind since he has been associated with the Union Construction Company, it is proposed by the city government of Oakland to destroy the Embarcadero and belt line idea altogether for the sake of this shipbuilding plant.

I sincerely believe that the placing of the concern on the Oakland waterfront is as much of a crime against the interests of the city and the welfare of its citizens as it would have been had San Francisco twenty years ago granted a shipyard, covering fifteen square blocks, on the San Francisco waterfront a few blocks from the Ferry building.

The very stones of the city streets should rise up and cry out in protest against this enormous error which will be difficult, if not impossible, of correction after the twenty-eighth of September, when, in accordance with the ordinance of the city council, the lease is submitted for bids.

The city council should rescind its destructive action at once. The article was written with the endorsement of the Harbor Protective league, which includes: Archibald Andrew, T. J. Allen, C. D. Bates, Perry Burlingame, C. C. Boynton, C. W. Dickey, S. J. Donahue, W. S. Gould, F. Porter Giles (Secretary), Stewart Hawley, R. A. Jackson, S. E. Kellner, Eugene Kayser, S. W. Lore, A. S. Lavenex, J. H. L'Honnemieu (President), W. H. Lelmer, Harry A. Lafler, F. W. Le Bailleur, Walter G. Manuel, J. F. Montgomery, Thomas Marshall, F. Bruce Madden, J. J. McElroy, J. DeCaulough, F. E. Reed, Morris Schneider, Wm. A. Spooner, John Taylor, Adolph Werum.

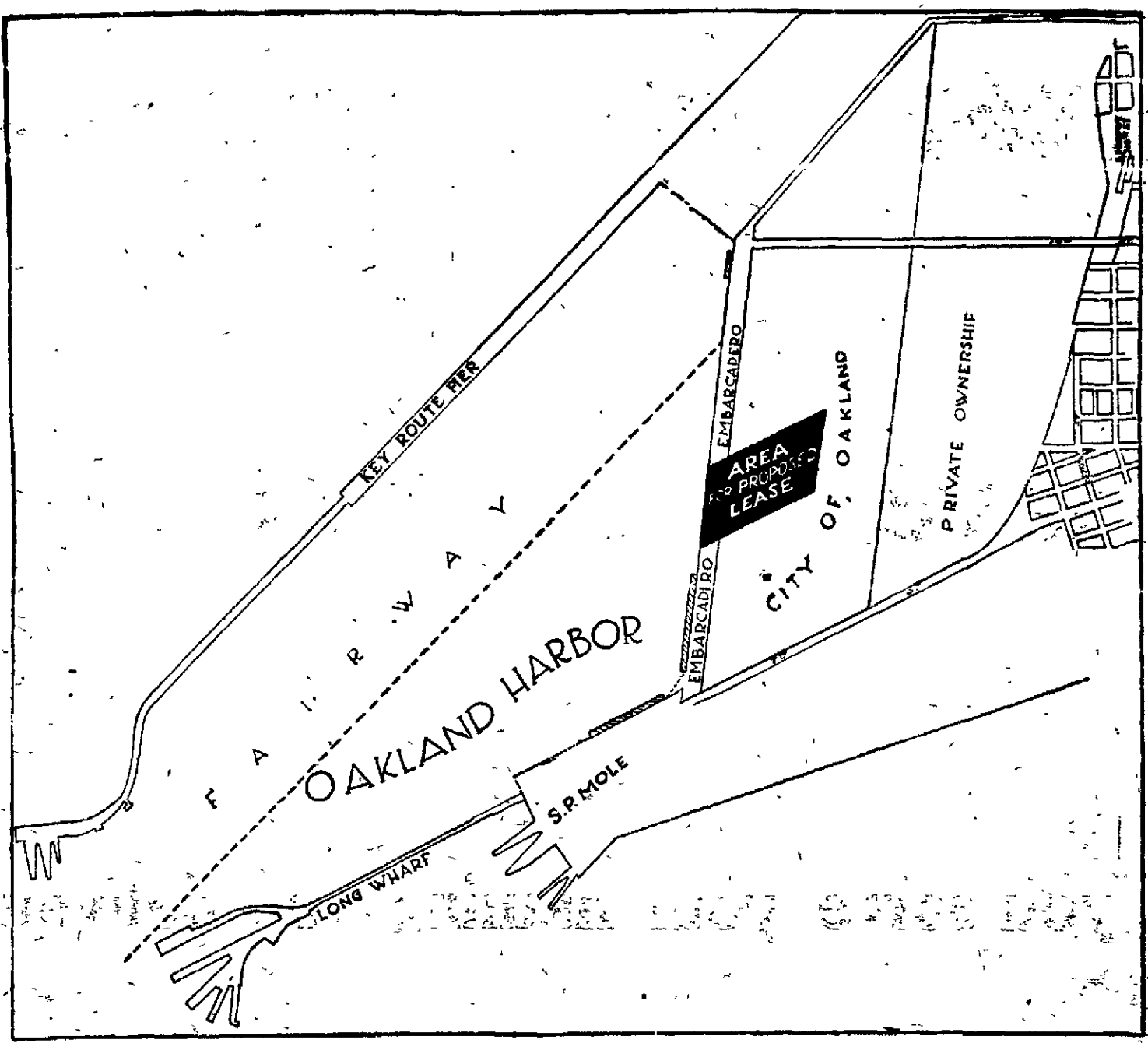
One of the most interesting recent developments, according to the weekly report of Wickham Havens Incorporated, is the growth of apartment house building in the hill sections hitherto devoted exclusively to private dwellings.

In the Glenview section, sometimes called the Fourth avenue section, where restrictions have expired, two apartment houses are now in course of erection on Park Boulevard, and one was completed in the same section not long since.

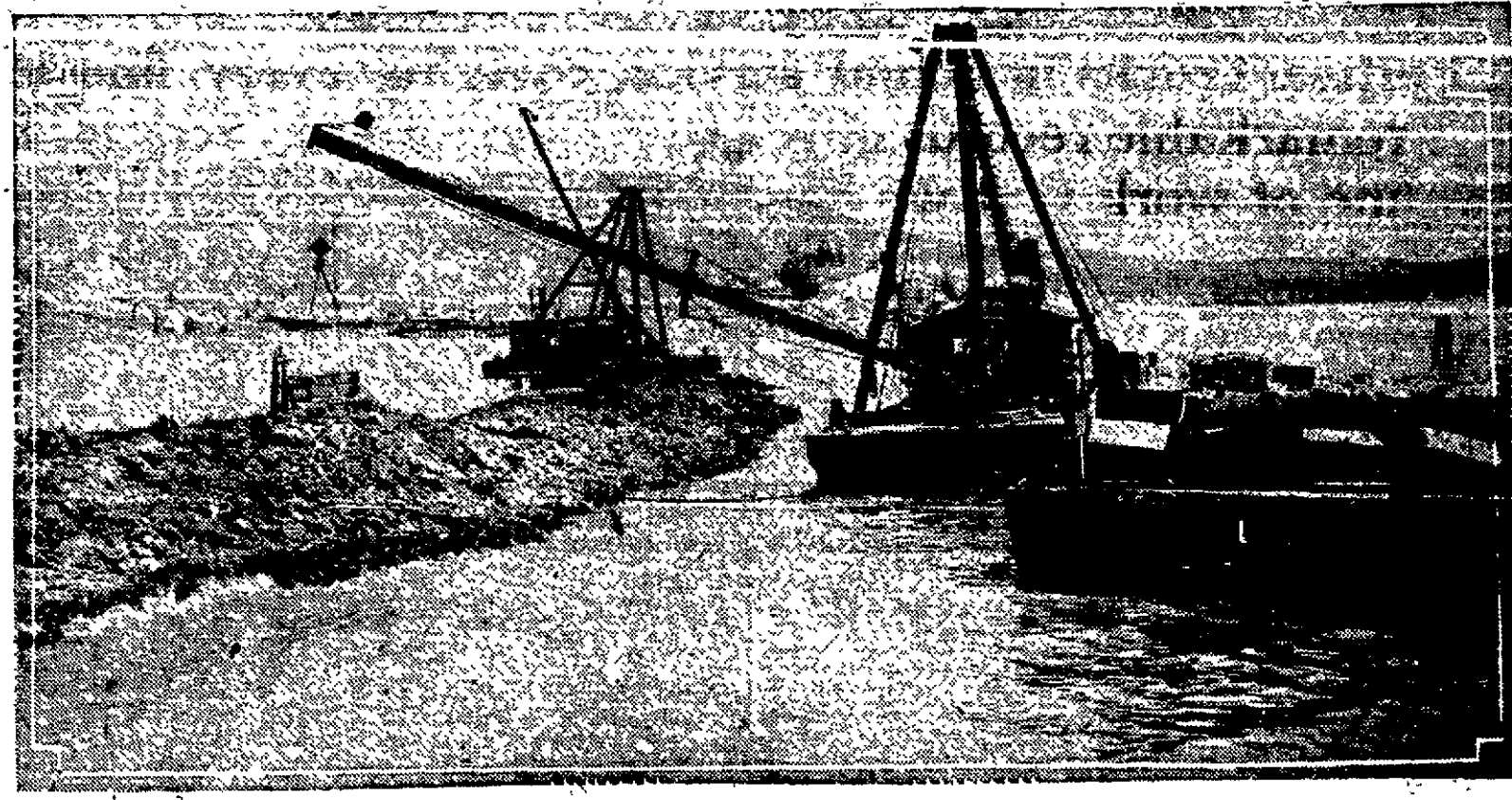
Where the Shipyard Lease Is Asked

The above map shows exactly the location and extent of the fifteen square blocks which the city council of Oakland proposes to lease to the Union Construction Company for twenty-five years. The map shows how this lease affects the Embarcadero, makes impossible a belt-line railroad along it, and prevents a continuous series of wharves. It also shows the Fairway, which, in accordance with an agreement between the city and the Key Route, must be maintained. According to legal opinion no wharves can be constructed in this Fairway.

In the last five years seventeen new piers have been required by the growth of commerce on the San Francisco waterfront, and when two more have been constructed there will be room for no more in San Francisco north of Channel street. South of Channel street \$5 in litigation. New York has over 300 miles of waterfront and 127 miles of developed berthing space. Opponents of the Union Construction lease claim that every foot of the Key Route Basin should be kept for the commercial wharves which will soon be needed.



INNER HARBOR WORK IS UNIQUE; RICHMOND CONSTRUCTION HURRIED



Heavy equipment rip-rapping or putting stone facing on bulkheads that have been thrown up on the Richmond Inner Harbor. While this work is going on dredgers are at work in other parts of the project putting up more bulkheads, dredging and incidentally filling land alongside that will be used for shipping and industrial purposes.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—Many persons interested in harbor building are visiting Richmond to note the methods employed in constructing the inner harbor in this city, for which the government has made the initial appropriation of \$428,000 with \$100,000 available this year. Various parts of the harbor are under way, so that in the joining of these different sections of development the new deep water shipping project will become a

finished one almost "at once" as it might be said.

While the plans of Colonel W. H. Heuer for dredging the channel, sent to Washington two weeks ago, are passing through the process of approval, the city is going right ahead with work. The bulkheads are going up and in doing this much valuable dredging is also being done and land is being reclaimed. Also the city council has apportioned the \$400,000

of bond money that remains in the treasury to various parts of the work. About \$200,000 of this will be used in the first dredging and of this \$100,000 has been laid aside to be placed with the first \$100,000 the government is to give, which will be available in a few weeks. These two amounts will be immediately spent in dredging.

In the meantime, independently of any federal aid, the city is putting the

finishing touches on \$750,000 worth of work on the harbor. It has already done, the most important item, the dredging of a channel with three feet of water to Wharf No. 1. In short time the biggest ocean liner will be enabled to berth at this magnificent steel and concrete wharf, and the first actual use of the new harbor will then be obtained. With all other work done and under way facilities will be developed rapidly from that time on.

PERMITS ISSUED FOR BUILDING

Issued by the building Department, Oakland, California, for the week ending Wednesday, September 19, 1917:

Classification of	No. Permits	Costs
Buildings—		
1 story dwelling	4	\$6,400.00
2 story dwelling	2	8,000.00
Gasoline station	1	5,500.00
1 story stores	2	2,000.00
1 story brick addition to factory	1	7,916.00
1-story concrete garages	2	900.00
1-story garages	3	1,232.00
Workshops and sheds	3	275.00
Additions	22	6,545.00
Alterations and repairs	23	14,491.00
Total	73	\$54,394.00

PERMITS IN DETAIL.

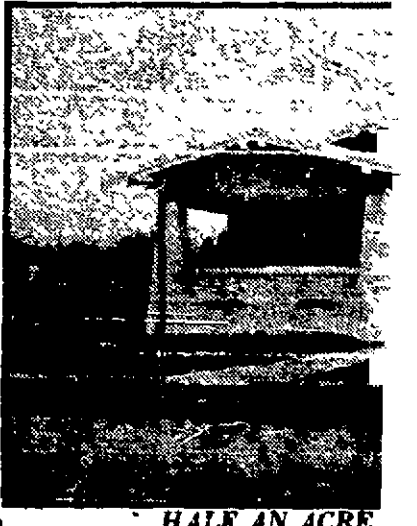
H. Z. Jones—Addition, 3519 Custer street; \$175.  
Jersey Farm Dairy—One story shed, 1301 East Twelfth street; \$150.  
Mrs. Morgan—Reshingling, 754 Fourteenth street; \$185.  
Irving C. Lewis—Alterations, 2959 San Pablo avenue; \$200.  
Joe Grosser—Addition, 1608 Thirty-sixth avenue; \$170.  
Charles Hoffman Co.—Alterations, 483 Thirtieth street; \$200.  
Gladding-McBean—Repairs, northeast corner Grove and Jones streets; \$100.  
Miss Beaudry—Reshingling, 5301 San Pablo; \$174.  
Mrs. Wickham Havens—Furnace, southeast corner Ashmont and Clarendon streets; \$285.  
John Cachulakis—Alterations, 2641 Thirty-eighth avenue; \$200.  
M. A. Farley—Fire repairs, 1334 Fifth street; \$200.  
C. J. Gallup—One story, four room dwelling, west side Lawton avenue, 60 North Forty-ninth street; \$200.  
P. A. Smith—One-story concrete ga-

rage, south side Bay View avenue, 300 North East Twenty-eighth street; \$200.  
C. R. Gallup—One story five room stores, northwest corner Lawton avenue and Forty-ninth street; \$200.  
W. Kirtz—Alterations and additions, 702 Thirty-first street; \$400.  
Robert R. Jaston—Reshingling, 3627 Market; \$80.  
California Packing Corporation—Addition, Fortieth and Halleck; \$500.  
Bernhard—Repairs, 552 Twenty-seventh street; \$175.  
W. H. Oliver—Oil burner, 288 Palm avenue; \$200.  
Richard Oates—Two-story flats, west side Park boulevard, 230 South Wellington; \$1800.  
R. H. Cross—Fire repairs, west side Cypress street, 125 South Seventh street; \$150.  
N. Silverstein—One story garage, southeast corner Twenty-third and Grove streets; \$200.  
C. M. Griffin—Alterations, 339 Orange street; \$3500.  
Fagel Motor Co.—One story brick addition to factory, south side Hollywood boulevard, 50 East One hundred Seventh avenue; \$7916.  
Miss A. Murphy—Alterations and addition, 1233 Fourteenth street; \$490.  
A. Ruwick—One story five room dwelling, west side Market street, 40 South Anzac; \$2000.  
L. C. Ables—Concrete garage, 636 Scenic avenue; \$700.  
L. C. Ables—Alterations and additions, 636 Scenic avenue; \$1220.  
E. C. Robinson—Alterations, 552 Montclair street; \$200.  
Money-Back Smith—Alterations, southwest corner Twelfth and Washington streets; \$200.  
General Electric Co.—Repairs, northwest corner Sixteenth and Campbell streets; \$5000.  
A. K. P. Harmon Jr.—One story ga-

rage, west side Derby avenue, 150 South East Fourteenth street; \$150.  
A. K. P. Harmon Jr.—One story five room dwelling, west side Derby avenue, 150 South East Fourteenth street; \$2200.  
Mrs. I. T. Gould—One story garage, 344 Lenox avenue; \$225.  
Joseph Coward—Two story seven room dwelling, south side Harwood avenue, 52 East Elsie street; \$3500.  
M. A. Jennings—One story garage, 840 East Elsie street; \$200.  
Moore & Scott Iron Works—Alterations, foot of Adelphi street; \$200.  
H. M. Pruellage—One story addition, 4200 Kanning; \$200.  
C. E. Jeffrey—Alterations, 5932 Whitney; \$250.  
M. A. Montry—One story addition, 1538 Sixteenth avenue; \$625.  
George H. Holliege—Two story seven room dwelling, Ohio street, 200 North Cottage street; \$150.  
G. A. Arthur—Gasoline station, 5538 Foothill boulevard; \$135.  
J. Fernandez—One story two room dwelling, east side Eighty-second avenue, 300 South East Fourteenth street; \$200.  
Mrs. A. E. Wright—One story garage, 302 Euclid avenue; \$200.  
Mrs. Irene McChesney—One story addition, 1045 Alleen street; \$200.  
George H. Collins—One story addition, 228 Vernon street; \$150.  
William Irving—One story garage, 5335 Wentworth street; \$100.  
Beaudry & Brennan—Reshingling, 5729 San Pablo avenue; \$193.  
Sherman Clay & Co.—Alterations, southwest corner Fourteenth and Clay streets; \$715.  
J. M. Diechman—Reshingling, 1976 Sixteenth street; \$187.  
Annie Alameda—Alterations, 2530 Adelphi street; \$150.  
Mrs. J. M. Buckley—Alterations, 5802 Dover street; \$100.  
Minora E. Kibbe—Alterations, 2090, Florida street; \$210.  
Charles J. Ford—Reshingling, 1233 Magnolia street; \$50.  
J. Gensler—Coke Heater, 5319 Dover street; \$40.  
George H. Holliege—One story garage,

west side Ohio street, 200 North Cottage avenue; \$4500.  
Francis R. Colman—Alterations and repairs, 1741 Franklin street; \$85.  
Mrs. L. S. Simmons—Alterations, 2-Twelfth street; \$70.

A HALF-A



HALF AN ACRE  
New 5-room bungalow—sleeping porch. All on 1/4 acre or schools. Let us show you.  
\$40 PROFIT  
—Raising your own chickens, raises Expert advice.  
\$150 Cash—Breed & Bancroft



# AMERICAN WOUNDED IN BIG CHATEAU

BY C. F. BERTELLI.  
CHANTILLY, France, Sept. 22.—In his chateau here where for more than two years he had billeted upon him as guests a dozen French officers attached to the staff of General Joffre, Elliot Fitch Shepard, the American aviator, has established a convalescent home for sick and wounded American aviators and American ambulance drivers.

Shepard has resided at Chantilly since the beginning of the war, except during the brief visit of the Germans just before the battle of the Marne. Then the Shepards drove out of Chantilly toward Paris in their big touring car twenty minutes before the first troop of Uhlans cantered into Chantilly from Senlis, which they had just put to the torch.

After the battle of the Aisne, when warfare stagnated into entrenched positions, General Joffre selected Chantilly as the seat of his great headquarters. The "G. Q. G." as the French abbreviate "Grand Quarter General," remained at Chantilly for more than two years, or up to the time that Joffre was made marshal and General Nivelle took his place as commander in chief of the French armies in the field.

Then came the German retreat to the Hindenburg line and refugees from the devastated region evacuated by the Germans began to pour into Creil, Senlis and Chantilly. Shepard turned over the rooms so recently given up by the officers attached to General Joffre's staff to the refugees and took twenty-one under his roof the first of the autumn.

Gradually the French authorities shifted the refugees to the south of France, and then once more the Shepard home was emptied except for the family.

It was then that Mrs. Eleanor Shepard decided to open a convalescent home for sick and wounded American youths serving with the aviation, the Red Cross or any other branch of service. She has started her enterprise Mrs. Shepard has had an average of sixteen American youths as her guests at all times.

Some have been suffering from wounds—more and more American ambulance drivers are being slain and maimed by shells since their number increases with every arriving ship. Others have the dread malady known as "shell shock" when the nerves are literally set on end through being under continuous bombardment. In most cases the illness of the ambulance drivers is traceable directly to nervous indigestion, caused by the tremendous excitement under which the boys work.

For those youths, averaging from seventeen to twenty-one years, come direct from schools and colleges and go under fire in the most terrible war the world has ever seen, with no preliminary preparation. It is only necessary that they be able to drive motor cars. They have not the military training and drilling and discipline of discipline which fits the soldier for the life of the trenches.

Shepard is aided in her work by her sister, Miss Mercedes Terradell, formerly of Trenton, N. J., who has been in France doing war relief work for more than a year. She gave valuable aid to the French authorities last March when the refugees were dumped into Chantilly by the Germans first and to the babies who formed a considerable proportion of the motley collection of suffering humanity that the Germans left in their wake.

**REGULAR FOOD.**  
Feeding the boys regular American food is the way they have been accustomed to having it at home in the States. Shepard makes them well and strong again.

Shepard is not used to eating the coarse brown war bread which the French use, and they are not used to finer on soup and stew either. A boy leaves here, if he has a weak stomach, I send him packages of food every week. Instead of the war bread, and rice and preserved vegetables that we put up here ourselves, and occasionally, when there is an automobile going up to the part of the front where they are stationed, we can send them fresh meat and poultry.

The Shepard chateau faces the Chantilly race course, and just behind it are the Chantilly golf links. Shepard has plenty of clubs and nearly all of the convalescents learn something about golf before they are considered well enough to be discharged and go back to their posts at the front.

Richard M. Atwater, 34, of Scarsdale, the youngest member of the American Red Cross, is just sixteen—has just left Chantilly to return to the front with his ambulance section. James Norman Hall of Colfax, formerly attached to the Lafayette Escadrille, who was wounded by machine gun bullets when fighting a German biplane near Lens, has just gone back to take up flying again after convalescing at Chantilly. S. Wyman Steele of Easthampton, Long Island, has returned to the United States after spending several months with the Shepards, following his discharge from an army hospital. Lester B. Scheide, of Hartford, Conn., and Russell Nichols, of Brimford, Conn., are now in the Verdun sector with their ambulances after "taking the cure" at Chantilly.

**FOR WHIST SERIES**  
The second of a series of whist parties for the benefit of St. Bernard's Catholic church, of which Rev. E. J. Nolan is pastor, will be given next Wednesday evening. These whist parties are well attended.



**"BELTERS" FOR BOYS**

THERE NEVER WAS A PRETTIER STYLE THAN OUR Trench MODEL WITH AN ALL ROUND BELT AND BUCKLE.

THEY HAVE A DISTINCTIVENESS THAT YOU'LL LIKE

WE'RE FEATURING A PARTICULARLY BIG SHOWING OF EXCELLENT VALUES IN THESE WITH TWO PAIR PANTS AT \$5.95

**Money Back Smith**

100% GUARANTEE

The first of twenty-six American girls who have been selected for the hazardous work of driving one of the American ambulances in Russia, MISS NATALIE CAMP will soon start on her task at the front. She has been soliciting funds for the ambulance service for some time, and is now ready for more dangerous work.



## FLOWER SHOW TO BE ELABORATE

Dahlia growers from all sections will be exhibitors in the show that is to be opened at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco next Thursday for three days. The show is being given under the management of the Dahlia Society of California and more than five hundred amateur and professional growers will compete.

Many new types of the flower will be shown, the amateur growers being strong in their entries of new flowers. Carl Salbach, an amateur grower of Oakland, will show an unnamed new seedling of the hybrid-cactus variety. It is a delicate pink in coloring and the flower has been developed from seeds carefully selected from thousands. C. S. Quick of Berkeley will show a new peony style named "Sultana." It is a combination of true gold and yellow colors. Mrs. Jessie L. Seal of the Richmond district will display several new flowers, one of the most imposing being a hybrid-decorative of a perfect bronze color known as the "Frances Baker."

Miss Almee Hodgins of the Richmond district, who attained considerable fame by winning all the prizes at the last show for pure California creations, will again exhibit.

**WILL HOLD TESTS**  
In order to provide an opportunity of examination for persons who are steadily employed, the civil service commission will hold a typewriter and stenographer and typewriter examination in San Francisco on Saturday, October 20, 1917, beginning at 2 p. m. This examination may be taken for either the departmental service, for positions in Washington, D. C., or for the field service, for local positions only. Both men and women will be admitted. Salaries range from \$900 to \$1200 per annum. Further information may be obtained from the secretary of the twelfth civil service district, room 241, postoffice building, San Francisco, Cal.

**FOR WHIST SERIES**  
The second of a series of whist parties for the benefit of St. Bernard's Catholic church, of which Rev. E. J. Nolan is pastor, will be given next Wednesday evening. These whist parties are well attended.

**"BELTERS" FOR BOYS**

THERE NEVER WAS A PRETTIER STYLE THAN OUR Trench MODEL WITH AN ALL ROUND BELT AND BUCKLE.

THEY HAVE A DISTINCTIVENESS THAT YOU'LL LIKE

WE'RE FEATURING A PARTICULARLY BIG SHOWING OF EXCELLENT VALUES IN THESE WITH TWO PAIR PANTS AT \$5.95

**Money Back Smith**

100% GUARANTEE

**Money Back Smith**

**Money Back Smith**

**Money Back Smith**

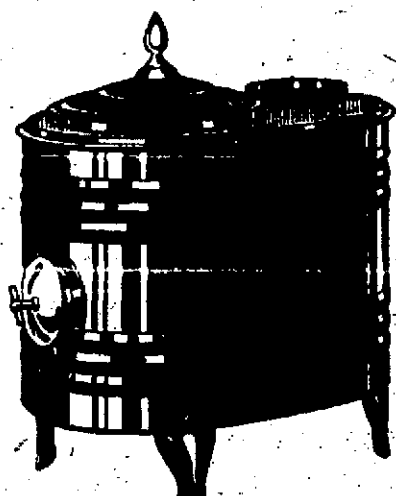
**Money Back Smith**

STRICTLY ONE PRICE  
NO EXTRA CHARGE  
FOR CREDIT

**JACKSON'S**  
CLAY STREET BET 13TH & 14TH OAKLAND

STRICTLY ONE PRICE  
NO EXTRA CHARGE  
FOR CREDIT

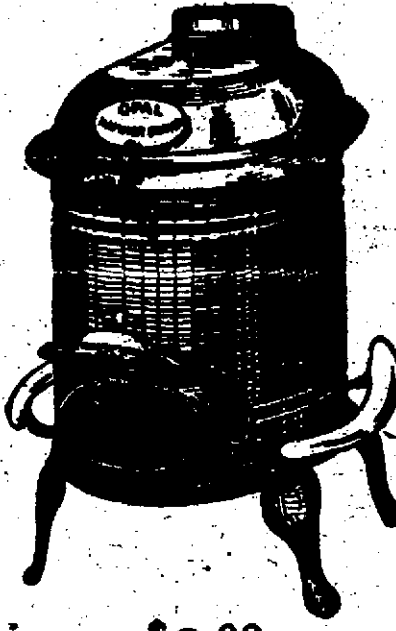
Jackson's credit system is dignified because you pay no more for time than is charged anywhere for all cash—Buy at the one-price store



\$1.25—\$1.85

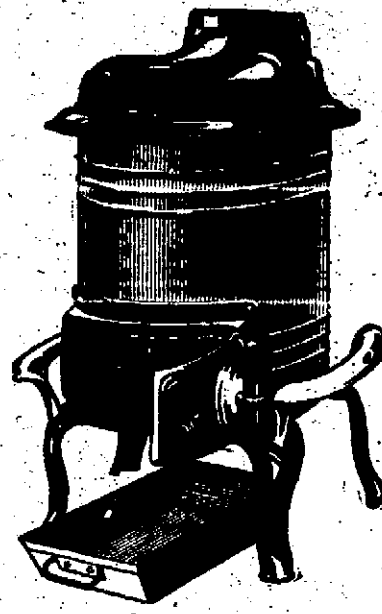
Exactly as illustrated. A little sheet iron heater for burning wood and old newspapers. Suitable for a small room where a short, quick heat is wanted.

Air-tight and has screw draft and will hold fire over night. In two styles—lined for \$1.85, and not lined for \$1.25.



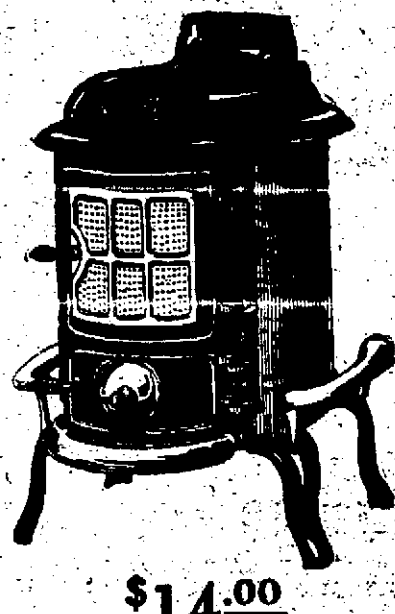
\$8.00

Exactly as illustrated. A sheet iron stove with a cast top. For wood only. Has nicked fenders, top feed, screw draft and large door for removing ashes. An even heater and will hold fire over night.



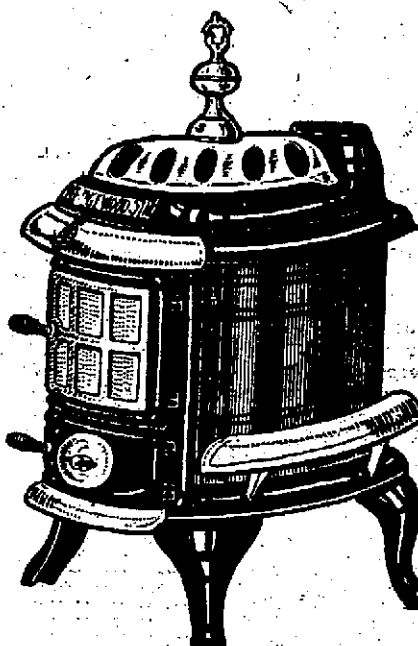
\$10.75

Exactly as illustrated. Planished steel with a cast iron top. Has nicked foot rail, screw draft, making it air-tight; large ash pan and top feed. Burns wood and coal. A good, serviceable heater that will hold fire over night.



\$14.00

Exactly as illustrated. A planished steel with cast top. Has nicked fenders, screw draft, top feed, mica door and a large ash pan. Burns wood and coal. A good-looking stove that will hold fire over night.



\$17.50

Exactly as illustrated. For wood and coal. Fully equipped with cast top and bottom. Mica door, slide top, large ash pan and is good looking. Holds fire over night.



\$17.50

Exactly as illustrated. A Hot Blast—two styles, high and low. Considered to be the most economical stove for burning coal.

Planished steel body, with heavy cast top and bottom, fully nicked—and it will hold fire for 24 hours and give an even heat.

Hot Blast

Stove Accessories—coal hods, stove pipe, elbows, shovels, pokers, and—iron, stove boards, brushes—and in fact, everything for a stove—all reasonably priced in Variety Store, basement.

In brass, gilt and Japan

Fire screens

From \$5.25 to \$22.50 in various styles and weight. The screen illustrated is a four-wing, gilt—stands 30 inches high and has four 13-inch wings—a gilt metal frame with wire panels. Sells for \$7.00 and on Jackson's usual easy payment plan.

**JACKSON'S**

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT STORE

CLAY ST. bet 13th & 14th OAKLAND

CLAY ST. bet 13th & 14th OAKLAND

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CLAY ST. bet 13th & 14th OAKLAND

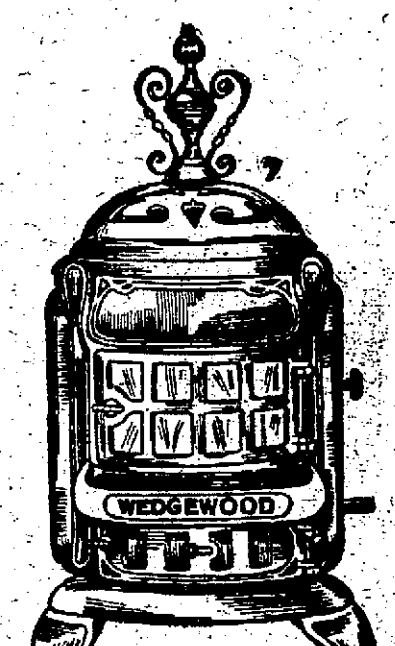
Special terms for this week only

# \$100 DOWN AND 50c a Week

**Buy any heater we sell—including the setting up.**

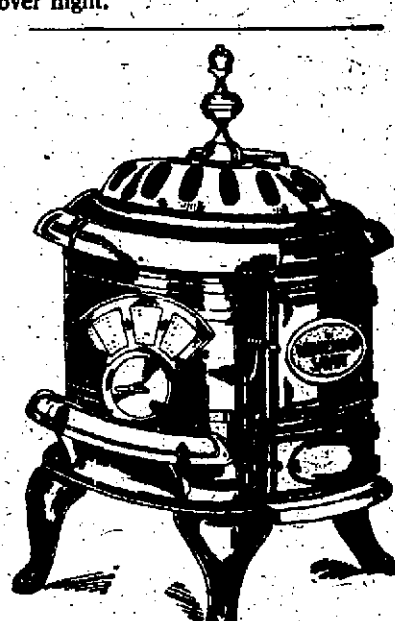
We make these special terms so that you may order your heater now and have it set up before the first cold weather comes—so that you will not have to wait and be inconvenienced by delay at a time when everyone will want a heater set up at the same time. By ordering now we can give you better service and you are fully prepared for the first cold snap. Our stock is now complete and the prices are as low as they will be any time during the coming season.

**NOTE—These prices do not include the setting up, as there are seldom two stoves that take the same quantity of pipe—however, the cost of installation is a nominal one and the terms quoted cover the additional cost of setting up the heaters complete.**



\$17.50

Exactly as illustrated. An all-cast stove that burns coal and wood. Fully nicked, has mica front door and a large door on the side for feeding. Handsome nicked urn and slide top. A fine-looking stove and will hold fire over night.



\$18.50

Exactly as illustrated. Planished body with cast top and bottom—burns coal and wood. Handsomely nicked, has air-tight screw draft and a large feed door on side.

Can be set up in a fireplace or grate—a fine-looking stove.

Jackson's new  
3-room outfits

Includes rugs and linoleum for the floor, bedding, cooking utensils and a set of dishes. Sensible furniture, good quality—the kind any thrifty housewife will appreciate. Shown set up in room effects on our second floor.

\$165.00

\$16.50 down  
\$2.75 week

A better quality outfit which also includes rugs and linoleum for the floor, bedding, cooking utensils and a set of dishes. We want you to see this outfit before you buy—there is no better value anywhere.

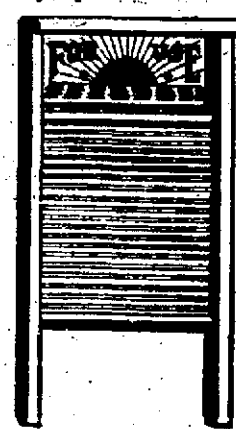
\$225.00

\$25.00 down  
\$3.75 week

Jackson's Monday Special

25¢ Each

72 to be sold in Variety store (Basement)



Washboard

A good, serviceable zinc washboard—and is regulation size. On sale Monday only in Variety Store, basement. No telephone or C. O. D. orders—a limited number to a customer. Take elevator or padded stairway.

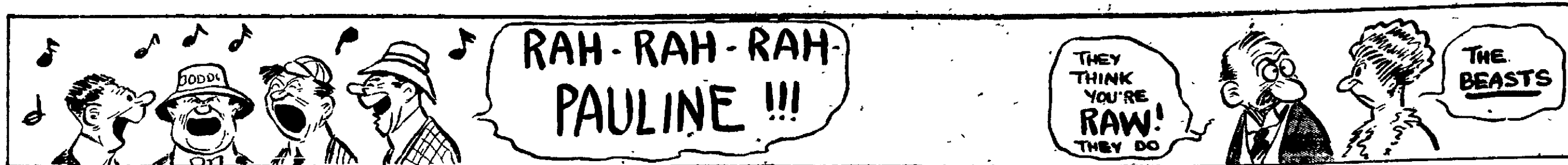
DIGNIFIED CREDIT

**JACKSON'S**

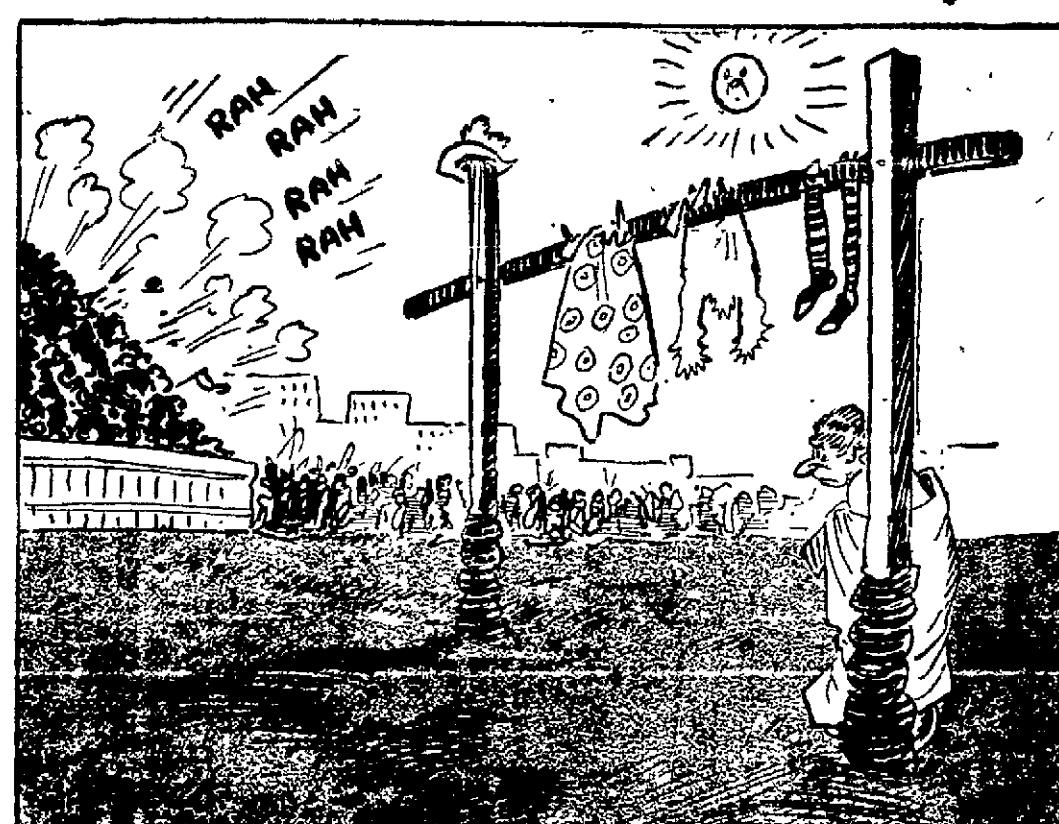
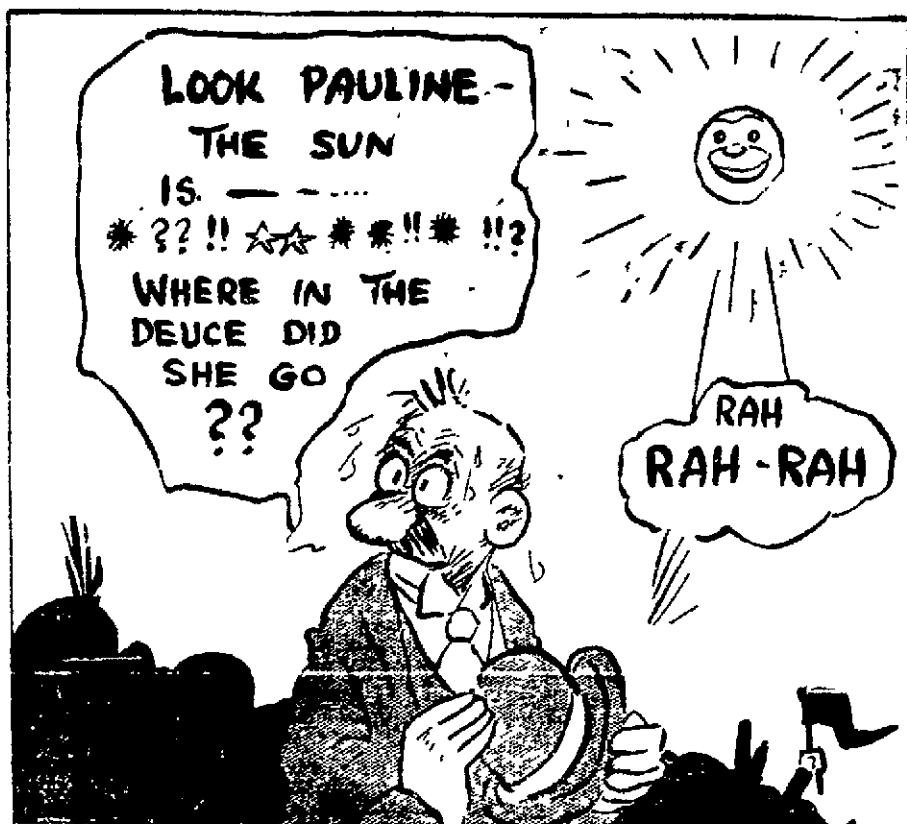
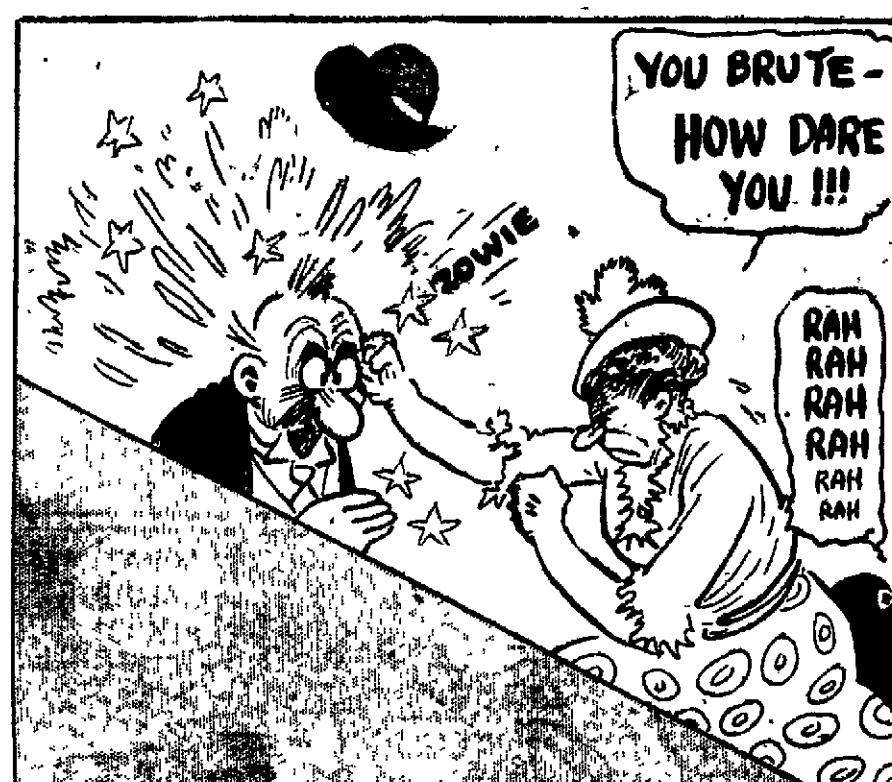
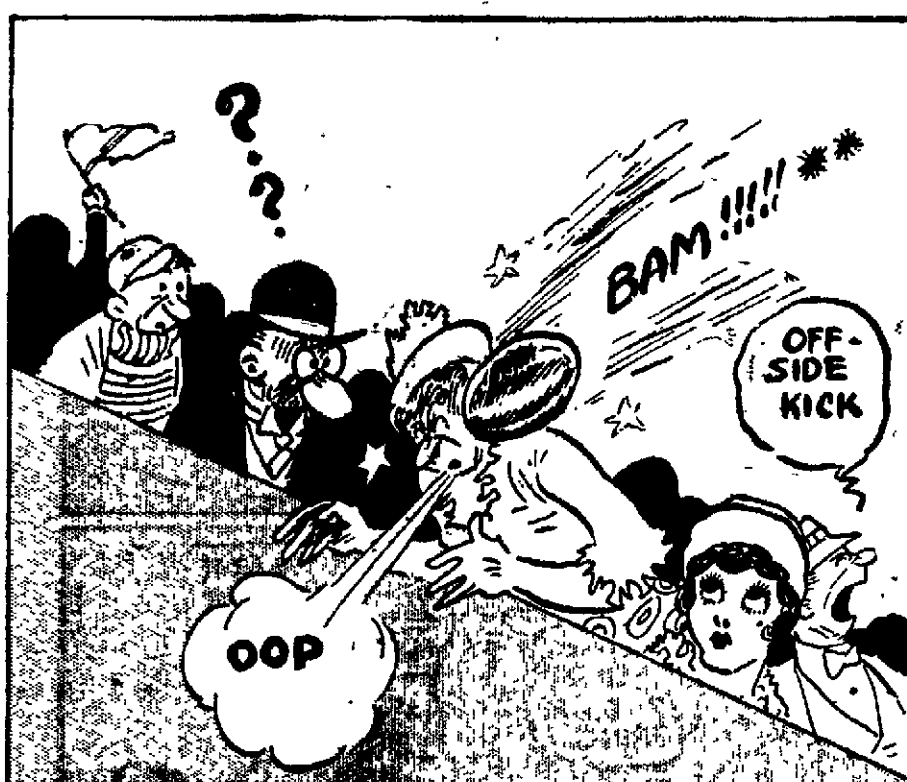
CLAY ST. bet 13th & 14th OAKLAND

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT STORE

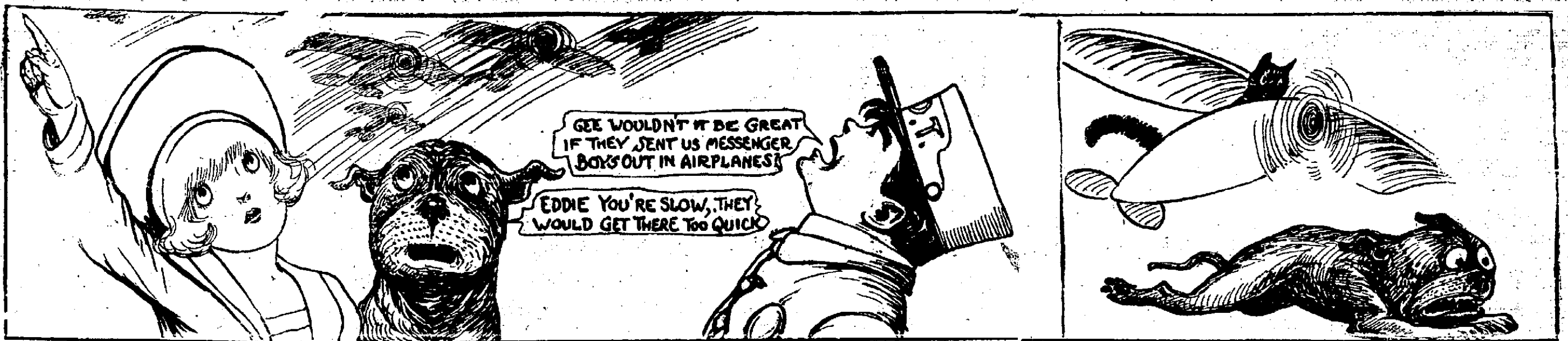




## MARRIED LIFE—A September Morn on the Gridiron

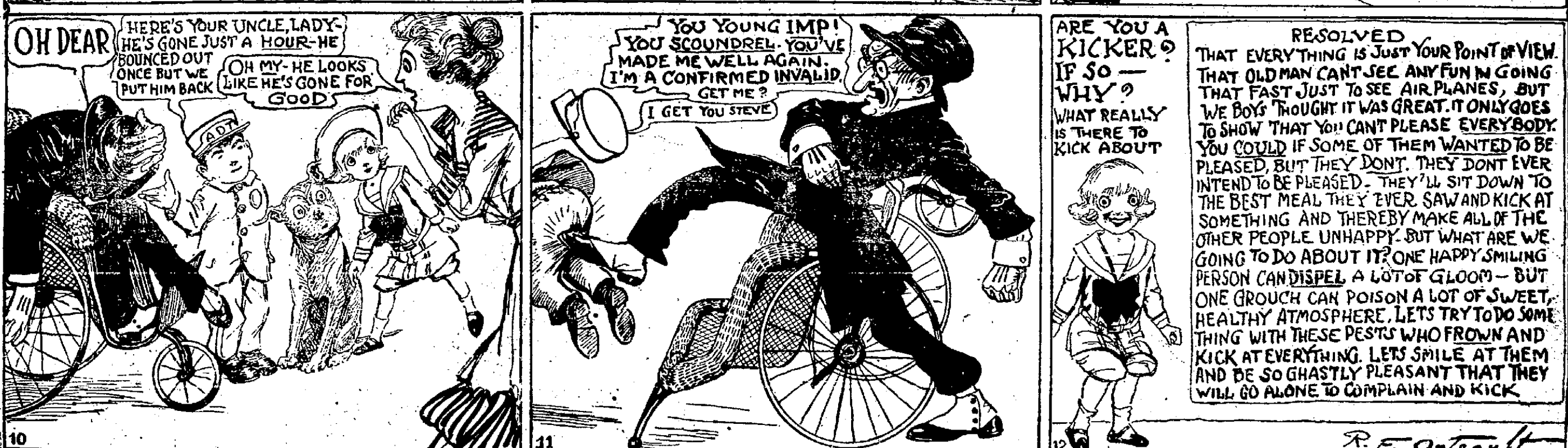
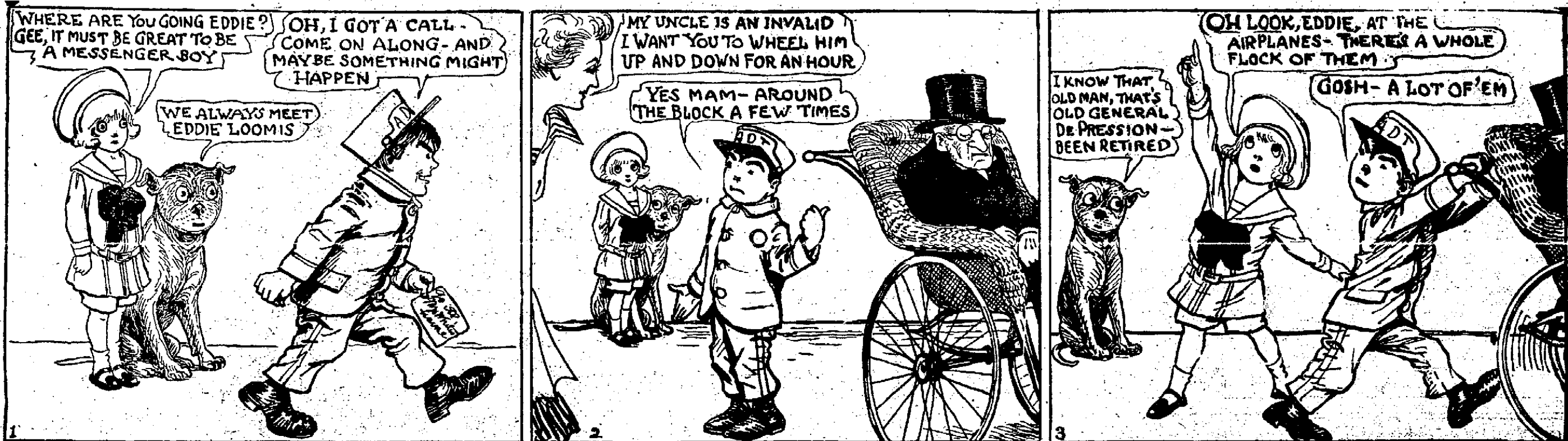






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## IT'S DR. EDDIE LOOMIS, NOW!



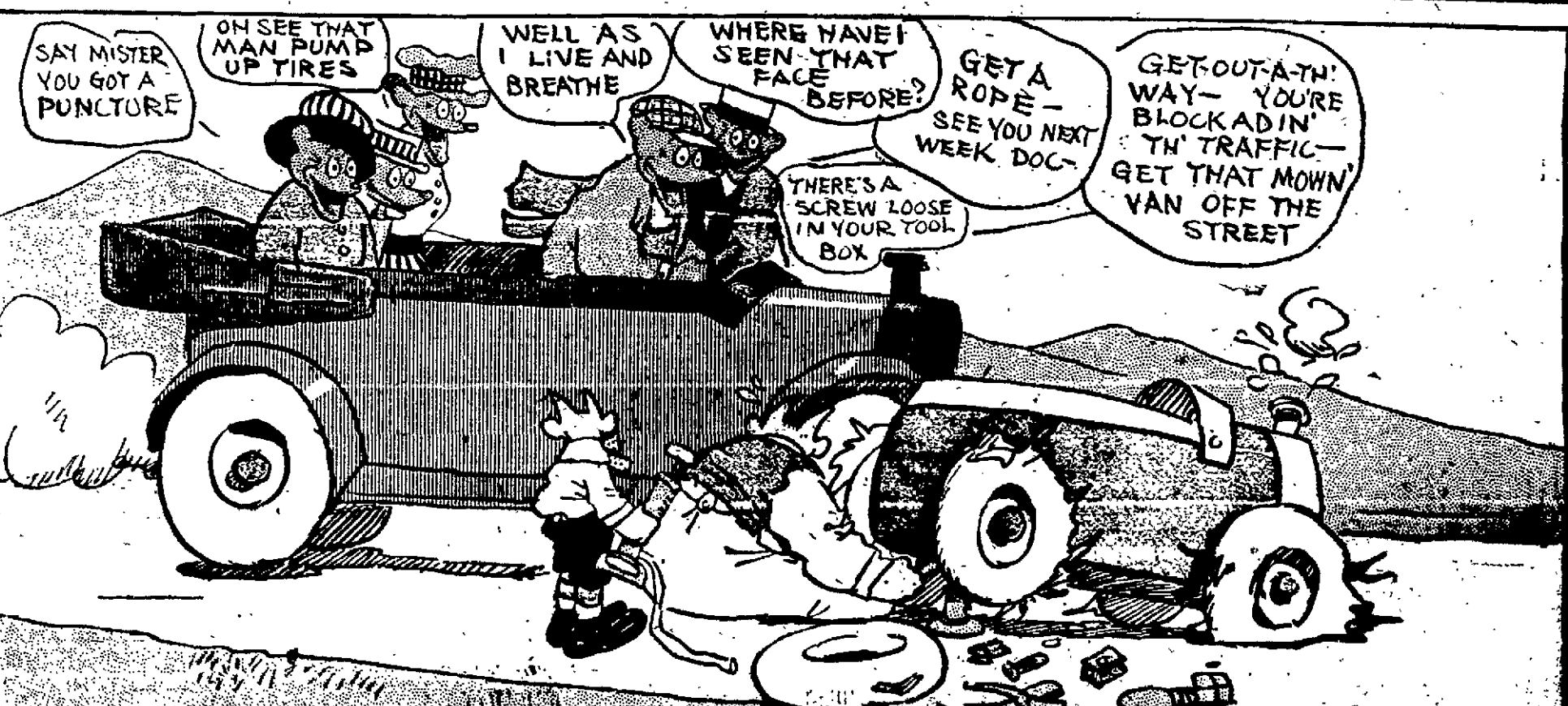
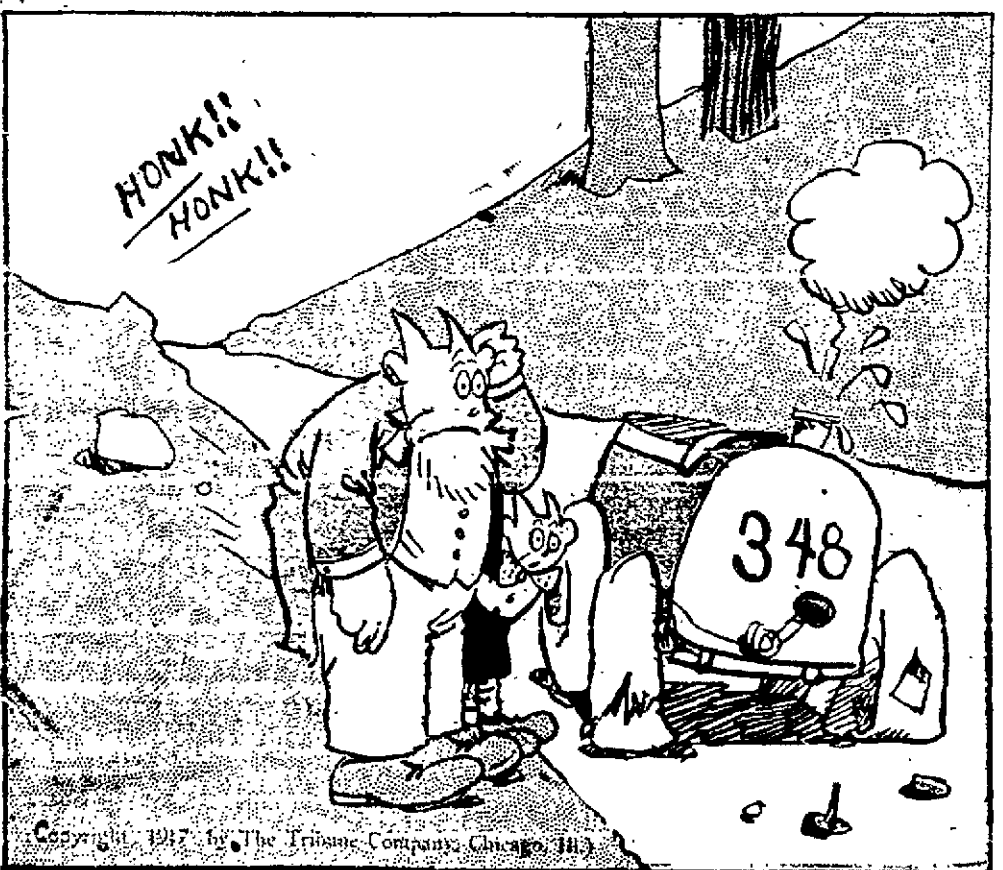
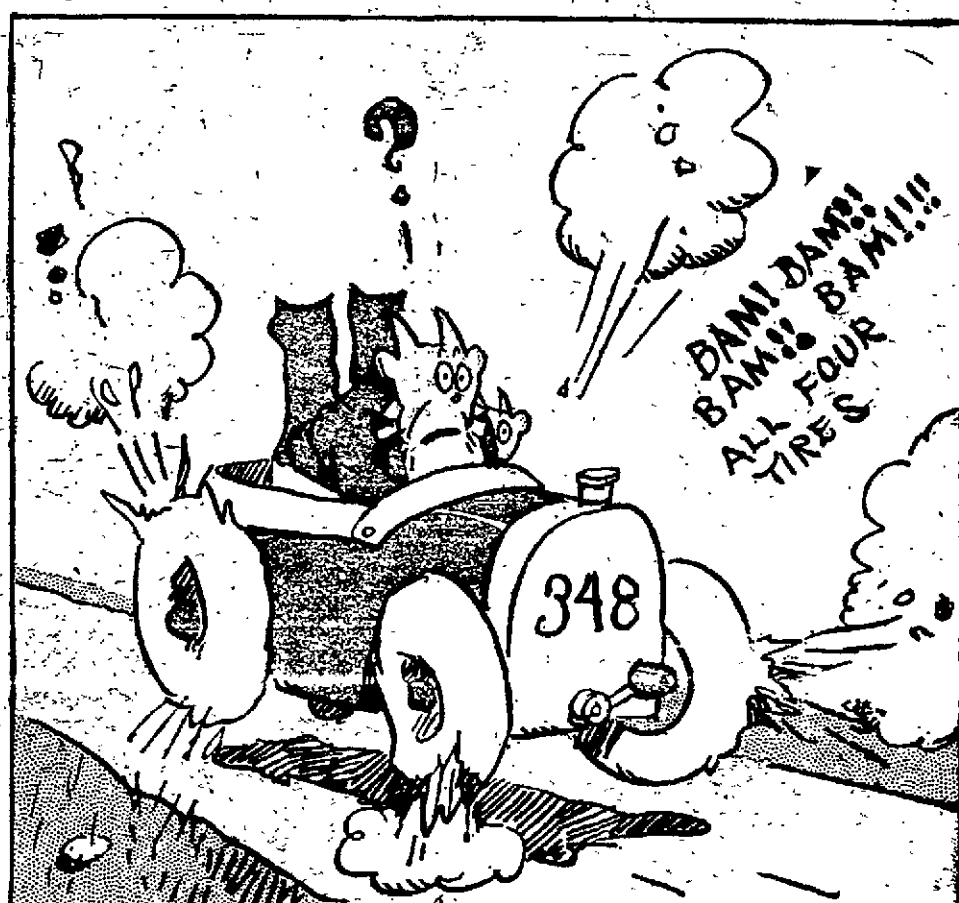
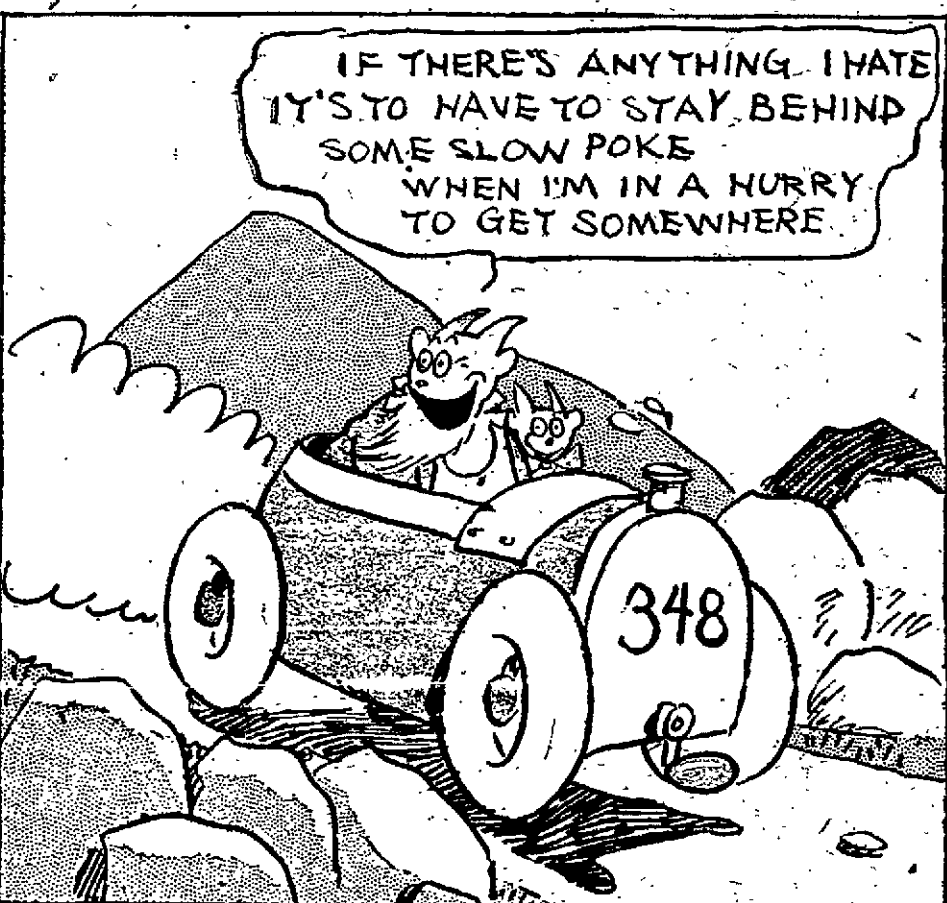
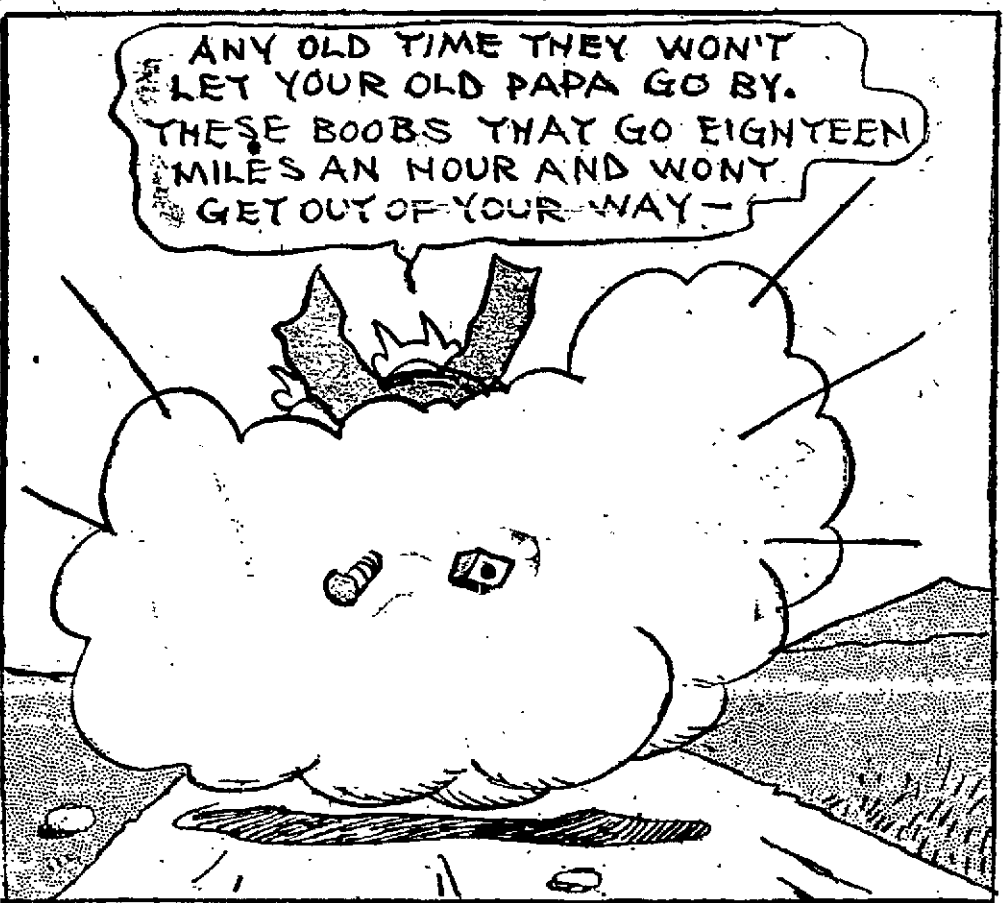
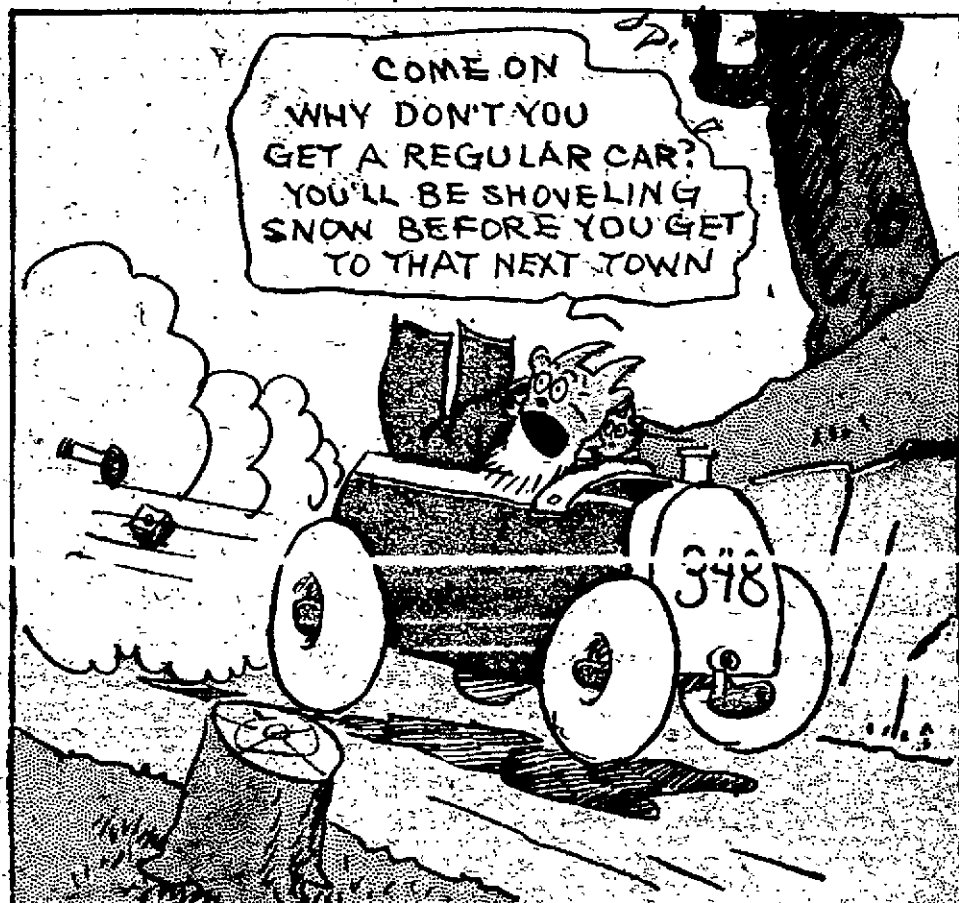
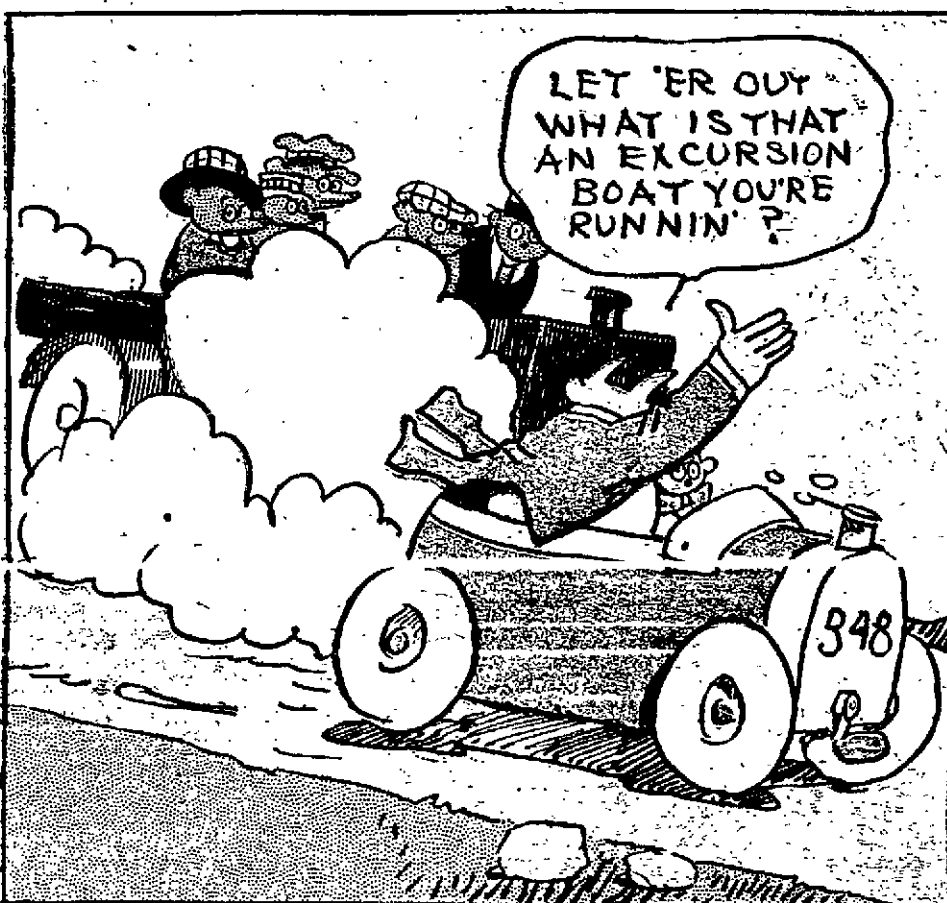
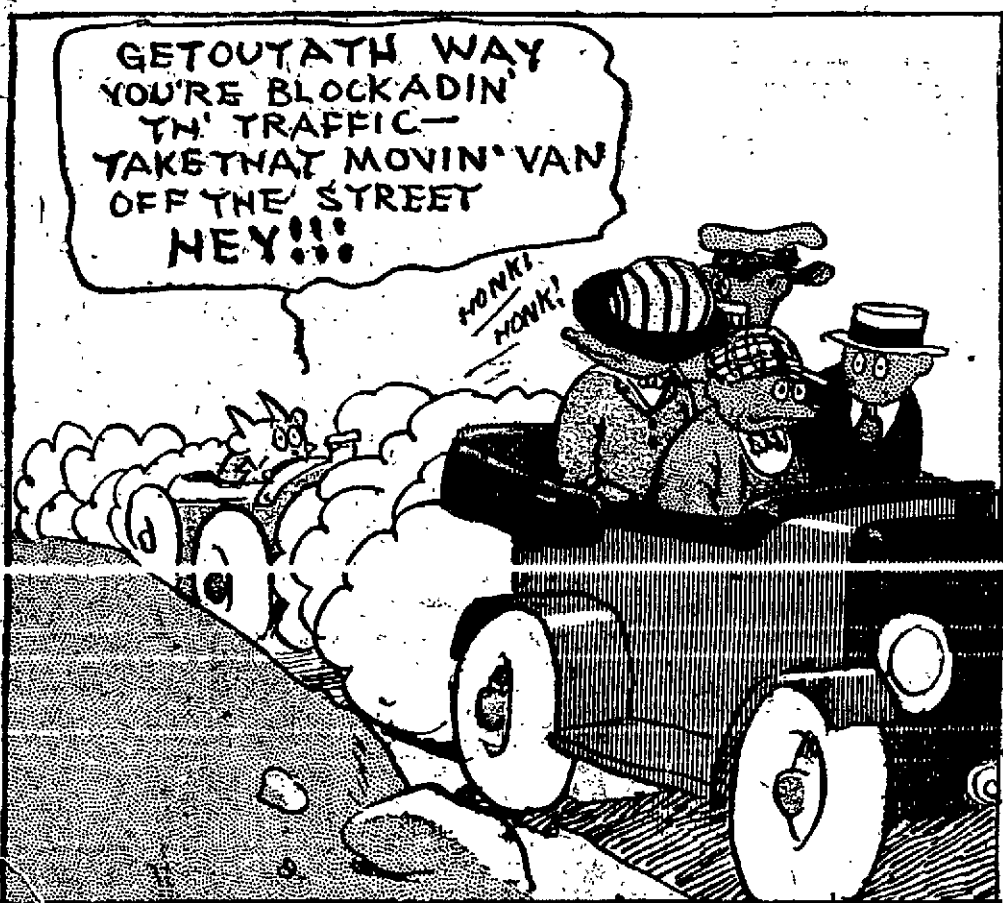
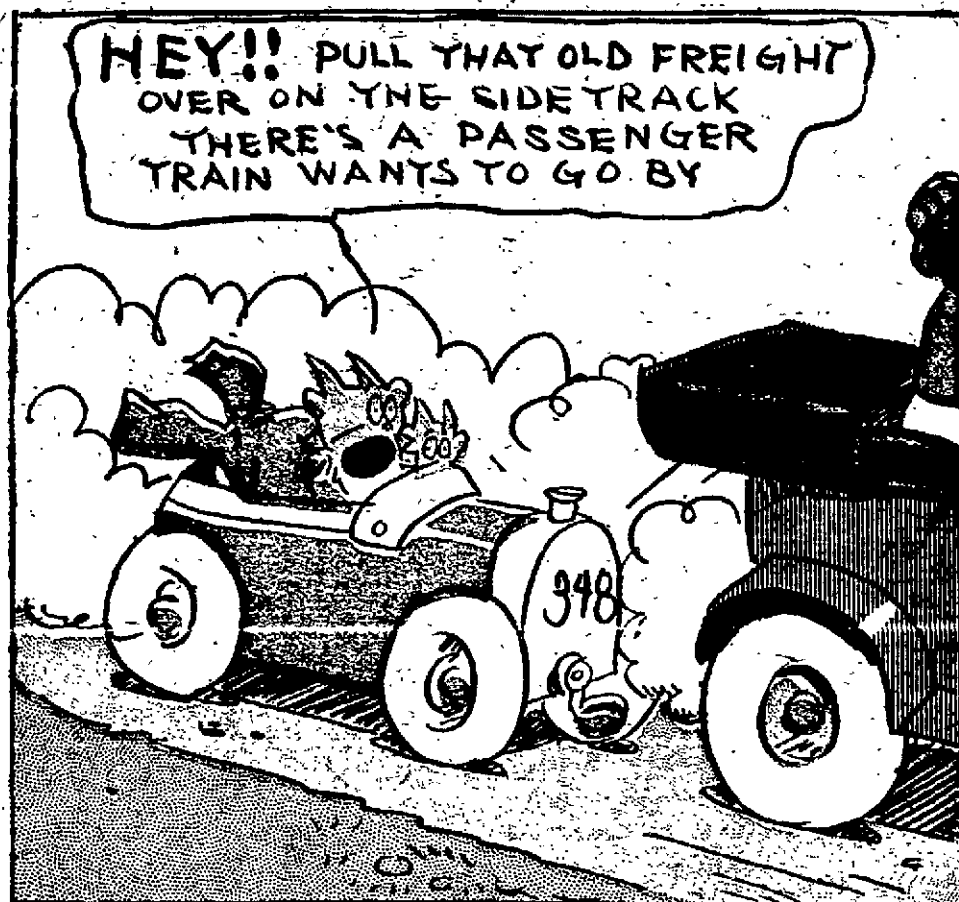
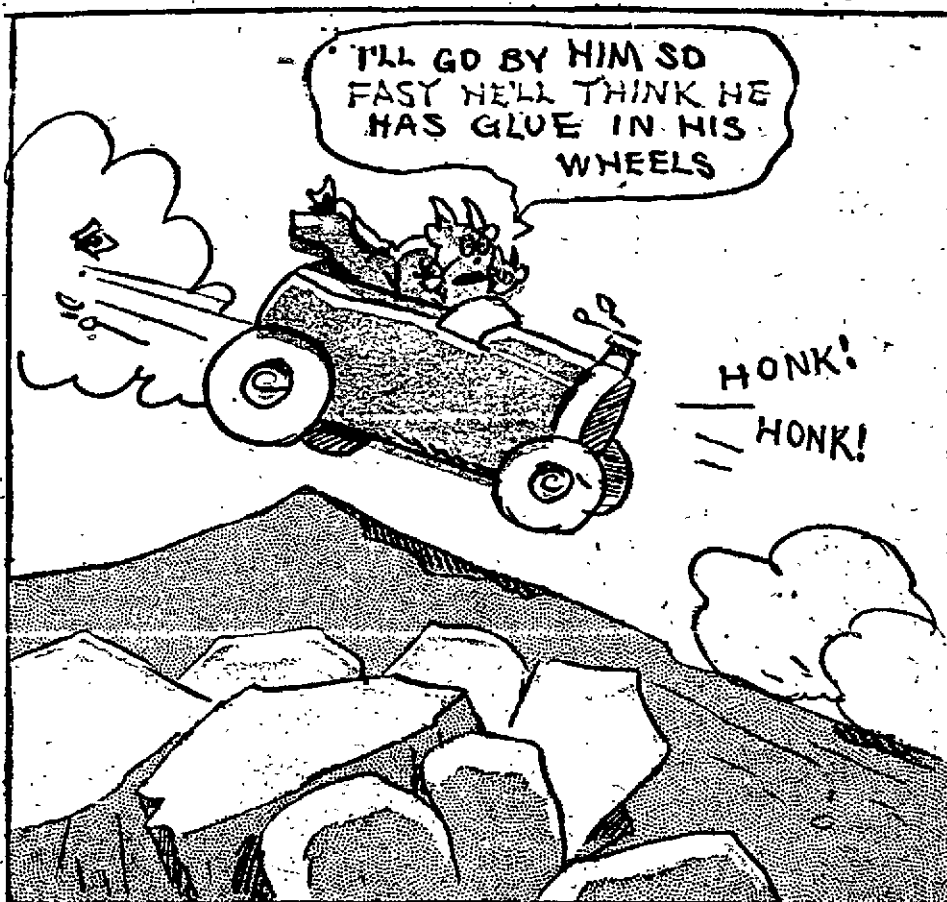
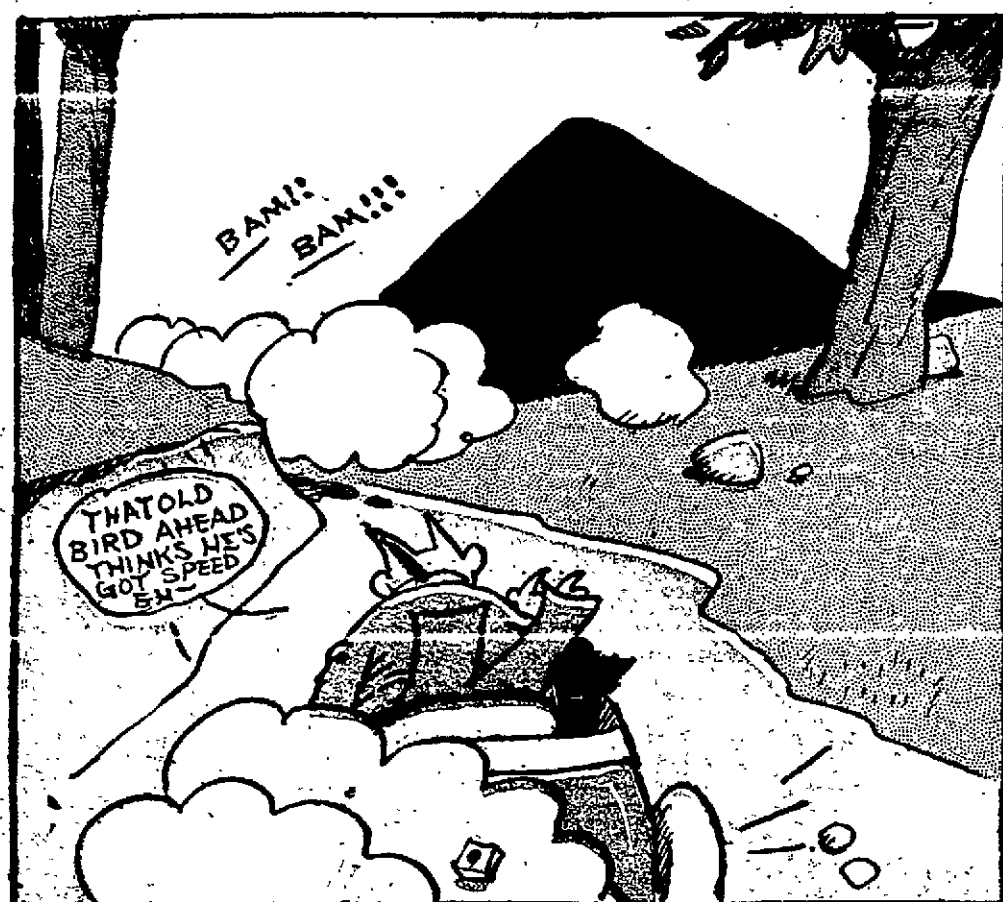
R. F. O. - 11





BE SURE AND  
LOOK AHEAD NOW-  
DON'T MISS  
THE ROAD

**QUIN GET A WAY**  
BRING OFTEN PEOPLE  
CARE, RAGGED FORWARD  
TENSION ON STRONG  
LAVERS CASE TO MOVE  
AHEAD AT LITTING  
DROPPED

[illegible]



Movies -

## Bugs of the Golf Green

Sketches from Life by Westerman

Types of caddies that you will find wherever a golf course grows.



### The Eyes of the Game

A Golfer playing golf without a caddie would have about as much fun as a blind man driving an automobile.



He plays golf to get his mind off his worries and then worries all night about a poor put at the 13th hole.

One of the most pathetic figures in the world is the man who almost plays a good game.

The Golf Optimist - the fellow who when he hits into a bunker says: "Gee! I'll have some fine exercise getting out o' there!"



The poor boob who after playing a surprisingly good first game, imagines he is a born golfer.



The caddie's favorite, or why she lost so many balls.



The golf pessimist - He thinks every hole should be played perfectly.





# The Oakland Tribune



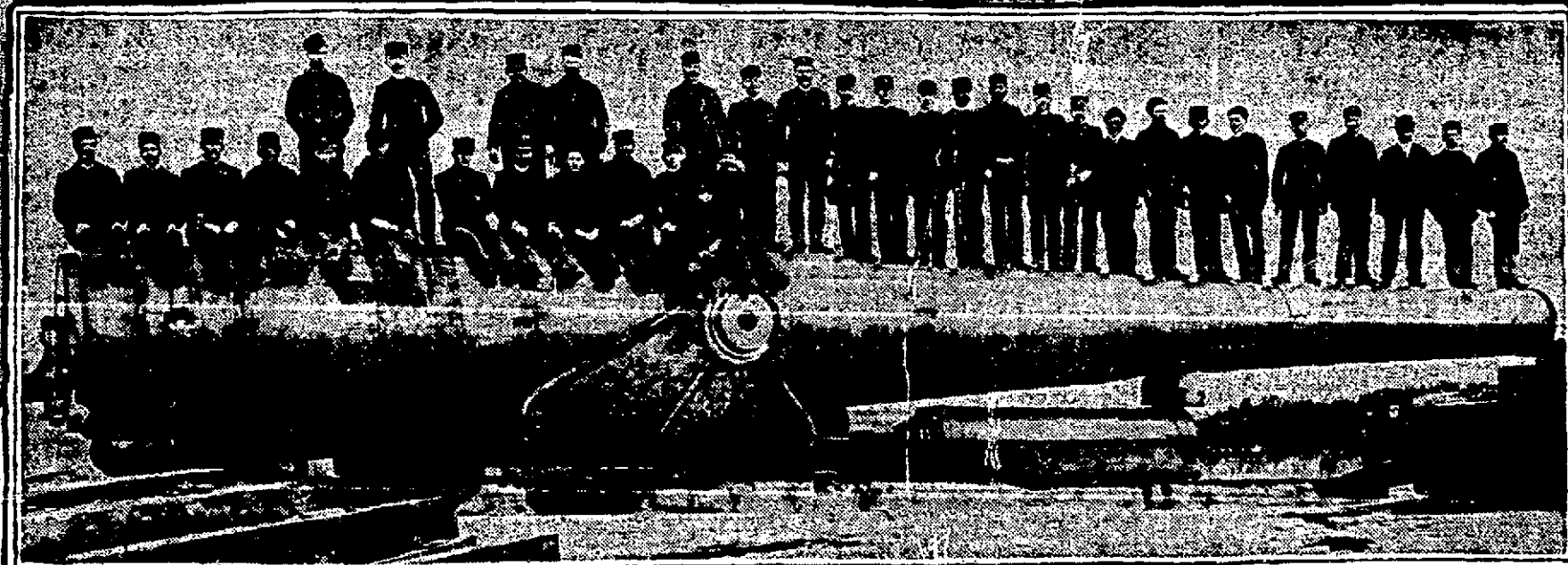
MAGAZINE SECTION

Sunday, September 23, 1917



## Engines of War

By Dan Smith



WHEN imagination pictured war machinery as some day becoming so terrible that war would be made impossible, imagination was quite right in guessing the results of inventive ingenuity. But war still was found to be "possible." The meagrest glimpse of the machinery of the present war surely is spectacular. On the sea the bigger battleships, the swifter de-

stroyers and the more deadly skulking submarines. On the soil titanic long range and field guns, the armed trieycles, the bombs, the grenades, the engines that squirt fire, the tanks that crawl like diabolical leviathans. In the air the "planes," the dirigibles, the observation balloons, and scores of minor aerial weapons. Has the prophecy awaited the ending of this war?

DAN SMITH



# FALL FOOTWEAR TAKES a SENSIBLE TURN

FOOTWEAR has come to be more than a necessary accessory of woman's wearing apparel. It is now of as much importance as her hat, her blouse or her frock. When footwear first became of great consequence, women went mad over the idea and were willing to wear any kind of boot that boasted of delicate colors and impractical makeup. What cared they whether the boots worn with trim tailored suits and hats were of colors and texture suitable for dressy costumes? But the storm has subsided and women's tastes have been tempered; consequently, footwear has taken a sensible turn. True, there will still be delicately colored boots and boots that go the limit so far as height is concerned, but they will be reserved for the proper occasion. For practical wear, the boots worn this season by women of refinement will not be more than eight or nine inches high. And as for the fastenings of them, buttons are considered newer, but many women will remain loyal to the laces, realizing that with their aid better-fitting boots will result.

The military heel, which is depicted in the black-and-white models and in the brown and champagne boots, is in the lead. Of course, the modified French heel will also be favored.

It is quite noticeable that the long vamp is the popular one this season. Equally as prominent is the use of perforations for the purpose of ornamenting the leather portions of the boots. And the brown walking boot is a very good example of the winged toe, which promises to be very much in evidence.

It will be welcome news to many that spats have lost none of their value from a fashionable viewpoint. With tailored costumes, the tan pump or oxford, with spat to match, or in lighter shade, is in good taste. For wear with dressy afternoon costumes, the patent leather or soft kid pump, with a spat of gray or fawn color, is in order.

Needless to say that the fabric top is the one of the moment. There will be many whole-leather boots, but those of the former class will be in the majority.

Just a word about evening footwear. Gold and silver slippers continue to be in the lead, while white, pink, black and blue satin models will be used to carry out the matching idea.



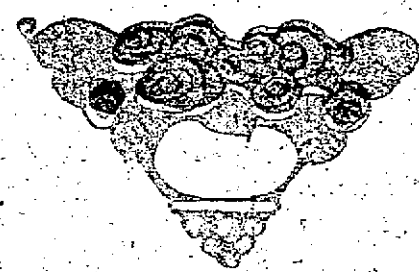
Two-Toned  
Walking  
Boots



Comfort and  
Beauty  
Expressed in  
Black and  
White



A Striking Color Combination



The  
Military Heel  
Is Modish



Ornamental  
Pearl Buttons  
are a Feature



The Spat Pump



A Semi-dress Boot  
With Suede Tops







## The Katzies--My, What a Stormy Sea!

